The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6636. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nineteen Persons Killed on a Pennsylvania Railroad.

Casualties and Disasters from the Intense Cold.

Two Persons Frozen to Death and Sixty Engines Disabled.

Emancipation Under Discussion in the Spanish Cortes.

The Crew and Passengers of the Germany Reported Safe.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

A Train Thrown Down an Embankment Twenty-six Feet High—Nineteen Bodies Taken from the Wreck.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—Train No. 6 on the Cross-Cut Road, leaving Corry at 1 P. M. today, ran through the high trestle over Goose Creek. The trestle is some forty feet high. The train is a wreck below, and burning. It is reported eight or nine persons are killed and a number wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—The terrible accident on the Cross-Cut Railroad occurred at Goose Creek, a few rods south of Prospect Station, eight miles from Brockton. Two cars were burned as far as learned, and four men were killed, namely: Con Maloney, road-master; Frank Taylor, baggage-man; Frank Haight, of Brockton, and E. Bell, of Sherman, N. Y. Fay Flanders, the conductor, is dying, and Carl Bacon, mail agent, is dangerously injured. Others are also injured whose names cannot be learned.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 24—Midnight.—It is rumored that eighteen persons were killed by the accident on the Cross Cut Railroad.

A reporter is momentarily expected from the scene with full particulars.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CORRY, Penn., Dec. 24—Midnight.—This afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock, as the mail-train on the Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburg Railroad, leaving Corry at 1:20 P. M., neared Prospect, and when within about eighty rods of the station, the train was thrown off the track at a trestle-work, the passenger and baggage cars and tender falling a distance of twenty-six feet, while the engine passed over unhurt.

To the present time the dead bodies of nineteen persons have been recovered, some of which are fearfully burned; and thirty-five persons are known to have been wounded, some of them seriously.

Among the dead are Frank Taylor, baggage-master, of Corry; E. Bacon, of Brocton, mail agent; Con Maloney, of Brocton, track-master; Mr. Bell, of Sherman; Mr. Blake, of Brocton. The others are at present unrecognizable, owing to the charred and blackened state of the corpses. Among the injured are Fay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; W. H. Ticknor, of Titusville, seriously; J. Cowdry, employe of the Philadelphia and Erie Road at Corry; Orville Swift, of the firm of Hollister, Swift & Co., insurance agents of Corry, is missing. The accident was caused by a broken rail. Flanders will probably lose the toes of one foot, and the other foot entire from burns. He is also slightly wounded internally, and will probably recover. A reporter is now going out on a wrecking train.

Another Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—The passengers on the through train from Washington, due here at 7:10 o'clock P. M., report an accident near Stanton Station, on the other side of Baltimore. Several persons were injured—one or two fatally. The train ran into a carriage which was crossing the track. The train arrived here an hour late.

THE WINTER SEASON.

Intensely Cold Weather Everywhere—Accidents and Casualties—The Ohio Rising—Sixty Locomotives Frozen Up.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 24.—The oldest inhabitants declare the weather here today the coldest they have ever known. In the morning, the thermometer went down to 30° below zero, but moderated this afternoon to zero. A woman named Nash was found this morning on Riverstreet, frozen to death.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 24.—Today was the coldest known here in twenty-five years. The mercury ranged from 5° to 10° above zero during the day. The river is filled with heavy ice, and navigation is entirely suspended.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The first ice-boat of the season, the Wild Goose, Capt. Howard, was launched today. The ice here is four inches thick, and it is freezing hard.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—The thermometer at the United States Signal Office, at 6 o'clock this morning, indicated 26° below zero.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 24.—A special dispatch from Wabash, Ind., says that upward of sixty locomotives were frozen up and out of water between Huntington and Peru, Ind., on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, for nearly forty-eight hours. Cattle, hogs, and sheep were frozen to death.

No fatal cases of freezing among the employes have been reported, though many of them had their limbs badly frozen. The thermometer here at 7 o'clock this morning was zero.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 24.—The schooner Carrie Gibbs, from New-York, for Charleston, arrived off Five Mile Beach, in distress, her crew being badly frozen. Assistance was rendered by the crews from Station-houses Nos. 26 and 27.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The following telegram was received at the office of the Chief Signal Officer this afternoon, from Cairo, Ill.: "The Columbus gorge broke at 8½ o'clock P. M. on the 23d, and the Ohio River is rapidly rising."

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 24.—The rise in the Ohio River reached here about 1½ o'clock this afternoon, breaking up a gorge in the river, and huge cakes of ice carrying everything before them. The steamers General Buell and Nat Williams, and the ferry-boat Belle of Milton, were sunk. The steamer Henry Probasco, lying at the Marine Ways, was carried by ice 200 or 300 yards down the river, when she was secured by extra cables. The damage was but slight. Several barges and floats were also carried away or sunk. The General Buell lies in four feet of water, and if the river recedes will probably be saved.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 24.—Today has been the coldest day in nine years. The river is frozen over.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 24.—The body of Mrs. Mary Keane was found last night in an open lot, in Pawtucket, scantily clothed, barefooted and frozen. An inquest has been ordered.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Dec. 24.—Last night was the coldest known in this section, the mercury standing 18° below zero, at 7 o'clock this morning.

BATH, Me., Dec. 24.—The weather for the past few days has been bitterly cold, even for this region. It is now, at 8 o'clock P. M., 8° below zero. At Richmond, at 9 A. M., it was 9° below. There is probably more snow on the ground in this vicinity at this date than has been known for the past twenty-five years at least.

Severe Weather in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Last night and this forenoon were the coldest of the season, the mercury falling to 8° below zero by the Signal Service thermometer, and from 12° to 16° below, by the ordinary instruments, according to lo-

cation. To-night the temperature is milder, being several degrees above zero. The river above the bridge-piers is frozen strong enough for the passage of teams.

SPAIN.

The Slave Question in the Cortes—Export of Slaves to Cuba Prohibited—Indemnity.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—During the session of the Cortes, yesterday, Señor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government had taken measures to prevent persons purchasing slaves in Porto Rico and conveying them to Cuba. Señor Diaz asked if the owners of slaves in Porto Rico were to be indemnified for the property they would lose by the passage of the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves on that island. Señor Martos requested Señor Diaz to postpone his question until debate on the bill was opened in the Cortes.

Carlist and Other Insurgent Bands Dispersed.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—Dispatches received by the Government from the provinces give accounts of the dispersing of various Carlist bands by the troops.

The Republican band in Murcia under Galves has been surprised and broken up.

WRECK OF THE GERMANY.

The Steamer Stranded on the French Coast an Allen Vessel—Passengers and Crew Saved.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The vessel wrecked at the mouth of the river Gironde, Saturday, reported in a Paris dispatch yesterday as the Liverpool packet Germania, was, beyond question, the Allen line steam-ship Germany, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst., for Havana and New-Orleans, with leave to call at Corunna and Santander. No particulars have yet come to hand in addition to those received yesterday reporting that the vessel went ashore Saturday evening during a storm on a sand bank at the mouth of the Gironde, and the passengers and crew had to take to the rigging, from which thirty persons were washed away and drowned, and that the remainder were rescued on Sunday morning by a French steam-ship.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Noon.—It is now known that the vessel which went ashore at the mouth of the River Gironde was the Allen line steam-ship Germany, from Liverpool, for Havana and New-Orleans. Messrs. Allen Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, in response to a telegram from the London agent of the New-York Associated Press, asking if they had received any information of the disaster, replied: "Yes. It is our steamer Germany, unfortunately."

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—The Messrs Allen have received a cable dispatch dated yesterday, announcing the loss of their steam-ship Germany on the coast of France. The dispatch states that the passengers and crew were saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Return of the American Minister to London—The Holidays—Robert Bowles' Case.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Hon. R. C. Schenck, the United States Minister to England, has returned from his visit to Italy, and assumed the duties of his office.

Thursday, as well as Wednesday of this week will be observed as a close holiday.

The examination of Mr. Robert Bowles, of the firm of Bowles Brothers, has again been postponed one week. The prisoner has found bail for that time and been released.

FRANCE.

The Postal Treaty With the United States Not Yet Signed.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The *Temps* says the postal treaty between France and the United States has not yet been signed. The final act will be deferred until the reopening of the Assembly.

MURDERED FOR $200.

Body of a Peddler Found in a Vacant Lot in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Additional facts which have come to light concerning the murder of the man who was found in a vacant lot in this city last night, show that his name was Rogerski, and that he was a German peddler, who, on yesterday afternoon, had in his possession about $200. His head was terribly gashed, and it appears that he had been tied by the neck and wrists with his own straps, and dragged some distance from the place where he was attacked. The body had been washed, and the hands were not discolored by blood, which fact strengthens the theory that he was murdered in a house at no great distance from the place where the body was found. This is also apparent from the fact that the body was still warm notwithstanding the cold night.

Chief Clarvoe and detective officer McDevitt are trying to find the murderer. The friends of the murdered man say that he was of sober habits and good character. The murder, coming so quickly on other murders which have engaged the attention of the Courts here for a long time, creates a very great excitement in the community. This last victim has a wife and four children in Germany.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ONCE MORE.

Examination of the Rochester Election Inspectors—Miss Susan B. Anthony Appears as Counsel for them and Argues.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The examination of Beverly W. Jones, Edwin T. Marsh, and William B. Hall, the inspectors of election, who permitted Susan B. Anthony to vote at the late election, before United States Commissioner A. P. Ely, on a charge of permitting women to vote, was concluded today. John E. Pound, Deputy United States District-Attorney made an able argument in behalf of the prosecution, and Miss Susan B. Anthony appeared as counsel for the inspectors, and made an able argument in their behalf. The decision of the Commissioner is not yet announced.

The argument in the case of Susan B. Anthony concluded on Tuesday, before Commissioner Storrs. Judge H. R. Selden and John Van Voorhis appearing as counsel for her, and Deputy United States District-Attorney Pound for the Government. The decision was postponed until Thursday next.

The Boston Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The full report of the Committee for recounting the votes of the recent municipal election confirms the election of Henry L. Pierce, Mayor, by 79 majority; the election of Newton Talbot, Street Commissioner, by 1,213 plurality, and the choice of Thomas Garfield, Alderman, by 178 votes over Roland Worthington.

Cause of the Suicide of Mr. Eastman.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—It is ascertained that the suicide of G. Eastman was committed while he was laboring under depression of spirits, caused by ill-health, he being incurably ill of consumption. He was appointed Consul at Queenstown by President Lincoln, and subsequently he occupied the same position at Glasgow.

The Philadelphia Common Council Indicted for Maintaining a Nuisance.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—This afternoon the Grand Jury returned a true bill of indictment against all the members of the Common Council, charging them with maintaining a nuisance in permitting the Girard-avenue Bridge to be opened for travel in its present condition.

Distressing Fire in Elmira—Several Families Exposed to the Intense Cold.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city early this morning. Some wooden buildings, twelve in number, in the business portion of the city, on the bank of the river, were burned to the ground. They were occupied as carpenter-shops, &c. In the second stories of many of the places families resided, and their summary turning out into the bitter cold of the night caused much distress. The loss will fall not far short of $50,000.

The Mining Regions—The Dispute About a New Basis.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 24.—The reported suspension of mining operations in this region is without foundation. The Working Men's Benevolent Association have submitted a proposition to the Anthracite Board of Trade, made Dec. 11, for the present basis of $2.50 at Port Carbon, sliding up and down indefinitely. The result of the voting in the various districts will not be known until Saturday next, but as far as ascertained the voting has been against the proposition of the operators. There are no immediate apprehensions of a general strike. The coal-trade in the Schuylkill region are generally working.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the New-England and Middle States, with falling temperature, winds veering to northerly, and partly cloudy weather, and with light snow over Northern New-York; it has fallen over the North-west, with rising temperature and easterly to southerly winds; easterly winds and cloudy and threatening weather are prevailing over the South Atlantic States; northerly winds and cloudy weather from Tennessee to the Gulf, with rain along the coast and occasional snow over the interior.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and generally rain; for the Gulf States northerly winds and cloudy weather, with rain from Southern Louisiana to Florida and Georgia; for the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather; for New-England, winds gradually shifting to easterly and southerly, and partly cloudy weather; from Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan, southerly winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness; from Missouri to Michigan, and north-westward diminishing pressure, rising temperature, increasing southerly winds and cloudiness, and very probably threatening weather, with snow. Midnight telegraph reports from New-England, Canada, and Nebraska to Lake Superior and westward are missing.

The signal office yesterday, at 4:35 P. M., reports the following thermometer readings:

Below Zero: Breckenridge, Minn., 17°; Burlington, Vt., 11°; Davenport, Iowa, 4°; Duluth, 11°; Grand Haven, 4°; Keokuk, 6°; Kingston, Canada, 8°; Leavenworth, Kansas, 3°; Montreal, 10°; Omaha, 1°; Port Stanley, 3°; Quebec, 4°; St. Louis, 2°; St. Paul, 11°; Toronto, 3°; Lacrosse, 8°. While the thermometer at Cairo and Nashville indicated zero at 11 P. M., the readings were also below zero from the following stations: Keokuk, 6°; Davenport, 3°; St. Louis, 2°; Leavenworth, Kansas, 3°; Oswego, 10°; Rochester, 2°; Cleveland, 2°.

Twenty Degrees Below Zero in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The weather moderated again to-night. The mercury, which was 20° below zero this noon, is up to zero to-night. Reports from all parts of the West state that the weather for the past twenty-four hours as cold as ever known.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Christmas will be generally observed in Rhode Island as a holiday.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway was completed to Dennison, Texas, Monday night.

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller, the wife of Joaquin Miller, arrived in Chicago on Monday night.

Fourteen houses were destroyed by fire at Fontanis, Kansas, Monday morning. The loss is not stated. There is no insurance.

George Boeck's pork-packing establishment in Hibernia, Iowa, was burned yesterday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $16,000.

The lamp-store of Z. C. Leonards, on Richmond-street, London, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $10,000.

Gen. Sherman and staff will wear the newly-adopted army uniform for the first time on making the official call upon the President New-Year's Day.

A fire at Fond du Lac, Wis., early on Sunday morning, destroyed five stores and several offices. The loss is $25,000; insured for about half that amount.

Judge Gray, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has decided that the affairs of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company must be wound up by receivers.

Several attorneys and claim agents are endeavoring to indnce Secretary Boutwell to modify his order relative to their official intercourse with the Treasury Department.

A large number of citizens of Albany, irrespective of politics, yesterday invited Gov. Hoffman to a public dinner, but he declined, owing to pressure of official and private duties.

The will of Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, R. I., was presented to the Court of Probate at Providence, yesterday. Opposition was made to proving it, and the case was postponed until Jan. 14 prox.

At a meeting of the oil producers and refiners held at Oil City yesterday, the producers agreed to pump only twelve hours per day, and not to open any additional wells for the next ninety days.

Otto Berg, of Philadelphia, recently arrested in Fort Wayne, Ind., in connection with a watch robbery at Chicago, has sued the Mayor of Fort Wayne for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, yesterday, Mr. C. Caldhert Taylor, city editor of the *Press*, was found guilty of libel upon Mr. David A. Lane. A motion for a new trial was made.

A gold watch was presented last evening to Mr. Edwin F. Leighton at the Boston office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by the operators under his charge, as a token of their appreciation and personal regard.

"Santanta" and "Big Tree," the Kiowa chiefs who have been confined in jail at St. Louis, Mo., for three months past, left Monday night for the Texas Penitentiary at Huntsville, in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal.

The Burgess Corps, of Albany, N. Y., have resolved to attend the inauguration of President Grant in Washington on the 4th of March next. The excursion will occupy one week. The company design to visit New-York and Philadelphia.

A large woolen manufactory in Pawtucket, R. I., owned by Almy Bros., was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The upper story was occupied by E. F. Bishop & Co., manufacturers, who were insured for $9,400, which covered one-half their loss.

A freight-train of thirteen cars and a locomotive, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Road, jumped the track at Henrysville, on Monday night, and the engineer, fireman and brakeman were instantly killed. The cars and locomotive were totally wrecked.

Schooner Jeddo, of and from St. John, N. B., for Newport, with a cargo of laths, struck on Cape Page, Monday night, but came off after throwing over a portion of her deck-load. She afterward went ashore on the Hedge Fence, and was abandoned. The crew escaped in the boat.

A dispatch from Havana says the Havana Press has accepted the invitation of the Mexican Press to be present at the inauguration of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad. A committee of newspaper men will sail from Havana on the steamer City of Mexico, to represent the Havana Press.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County, N. Y., having refused to levy the three and a half mill deficiency tax for the current year, Controller Hopkins made application to the Court for a peremptory mandamus compelling them to make such levy, and Judge Tappen has rendered his decision directing such mandamus to issue.

Terribly Mangled by Machinery.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 23.

Mr. Darius Stevens, of Portland, who was so severely injured, on Thursday, by falling among the machinery of the Woburn waterworks, at Horn Pond, died at an early hour on Saturday morning at the hospital. The operations after his accident consumed nearly one hour and a half. The right arm was first amputated, just above the elbow; a scalp three inches in length on the right breast sewed up; the arteries on the right side of the neck, which was laid open to the depth of two inches or more and extending from the cheek bone downward, taken up, and the lower jaw, which was terribly fractured on both sides, partially replaced by wire sutures and other appliances. Fearing the patient could not bear more, the fracture of the left jaw was not reduced. Mr. W. E. Stevens, his brother, while returning from the hospital on Friday noon, where he had been to witness a surgical operation performed upon his brother, accidentally fell on the sidewalk and broke his left arm below the elbow.

Crushed Beneath Four Tons Weight.

From the Rondout Freeman, Dec. 20.

On Sunday morning last John Gill, a young man, aged about seventeen years, son of Roger Gill, of White Mills, Wayne County, Penn., on the Honesdale Branch, met with a most horrible death. With a party of other boys, he had gone on the ice in the canal for the purpose of skating to Hawley. Coming to the drop-gate of the lock at the lower part of the village, instead of getting out of the lock and walking around it, he attempted to climb up and get down on the other side. He had nearly taken hold of the gate to raise himself up, when some of its fastenings gave way and it came down like the lid of a trunk. The gate is made to fit tight against the bottom of the canal when down, and weighs four tons. Young Gill was crushed between it and the canal bed, and mangled into a shapeless mass from his waist down. As the gate fell he gave one piercing shriek.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 25—4 A. M.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER

Later Particulars of the Frightful Catastrophe.

Twenty-Five Persons Roasted Alive in the Wreck!

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 25—1 A. M.—A fearful accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Cross-cut Railroad, at Prospect Station. One coach and the baggage-car fell off a bridge twenty-seven feet high, caused by a broken flange on the tender. Twenty-two persons were killed and eighteen wounded. The names of the killed, as far as can be ascertained, are: John Douglass; Edwin Bell, of Sherman, N. Y.; Con. Maloney, of Brocton; Mark Haight, of Brocton, N. Y.; Frank Taylor, of Corry, Penn.; Eliza Seeley, of Ripley, N. Y., and Johnson, of Westfield, N. Y. The wounded are: Maggie Curtin, of Titusville; Mrs. J. W. Curtin, of Titusville; George Miller of Fredonia; J. J. Bartis, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; W. H. Lee, of Corry, Penn.; Jacob Burton, of Irving, N. Y.; W. H. Ticknor, of Buffalo; Lizzie Briggs, of Angola, N. Y.; P. P. Sanders, of Corry; J. A. Dunham, of Pleasantville, Penn.; E. Z. Bacon, of Brocton, N. Y.

The cars fell bottom upward, and the weight of the trucks crushed them in. There was no way of escape for the imprisoned passengers. The cars immediately took fire, but there was no water to extinguish the flames and only two axes could be procured to chop the cars to pieces. In the situation some twenty-five persons were roasted alive, filling the air for nearly an hour with their dying shrieks for aid. It is believed several of those rescued will die of their injuries.

NOTE BY OPERATOR.—At 3 A. M. nothing additional to the list of killed and wounded has been received of the railroad disaster in Pennsylvania, and we are obliged to close without a complete list.

The Accident to the Washington Train Discredited.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 24. — Nothing is known here at the hotel or railroad depots of the accident on the railroad, reported from Philadelphia as having occurred near Stanton Station, on the other side of Baltimore. There is no station of such name on any railroad terminating in Baltimore.

Probable Murder.

At 1:20 o'clock this morning a fight occurred between John Fitzgibbons and John O'Hara, at their residence, No. 303 Forty-sixth-street, when the former struck the latter on the head several times with a hatchet. The injured man was examined by Dr. Burton, of Second-avenue, who states that the skull is fractured, and that the wounds will probably prove fatal. Fitzgibbons was arrested and locked up at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

A Fire in Duane-street this Morning.

About 2½ o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded, flames having been discovered on the upper floors of the large four-story brick building No. 78 Duane-street, between Broadway and Elm-street. Although the firemen were promptly on hand, the fire had extended through the third and fourth floors, occupied by G. H. Sanborn & Co., book-binders; John R. Hoole, importer of clothing, occupies the lower floors. The loss is roughly estimated at $20,000.

Another Alarm.

At 2½ o'clock this morning a fire-alarm signal was sounded for the purpose of calling the engines to the scene of the Centre-street fire, as the flames had broken out again in a dangerous portion of the ruins.

LOUISIANA.

How the Address of the Peripatetic Committee is Received in New-Orleans—Quiet Restored Under the Existing Order of Things.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—There is much merriment here over the Louisiana address. One hundred were selected to go to Washington, and all but forty refused the mission. Many of the residue are daily calling upon Governor-elect Kellogg, and predict future quiet and progress under his rule. Of the minority who were found ready to accept the mission, all were in New-Orleans during the election, and know nothing of the vast frauds in the country. They urged all here not to recognize the Pinchback Government and Legislature, yet all the Democratic city officials, from Mayor to constable, have called upon Pinchback for their commissions, and have received them, while ex-Judge Howe, Warmoth's counsel in the impeachment case, yesterday appeared before the Court and asked for time to prepare his answer.

EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

The colored Committee appointed to obtain evidence of the frauds committed at and before the late election, have accumulated a vast amount of evidence upon that subject, and on the 26th inst. will issue an address to the people of the United States, which will be a full answer to the one emanating from the Louisiana Committee, and a complete justification of all that has been done on behalf of the Republicans.

ALABAMA.

Democratic View of the Recent Issue of $2,000,000 of State Bonds.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 24.—In view of the recent action of the Court-house Assemblage in authorizing the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the *Daily Advertiser*, the Democratic organ, this morning warns capitalists against investing in the bonds, for the reasons:

1. That the action of the Court-house body was in bad faith toward the compromise submitted by the Attorney-General of the United States and accepted by both bodies.

2. That but one party, and that the non-taxpaying, was represented in the body authorizing the issue.

3. That said body had no authority to act for the people of the State.

4. That no quorum was present in either branch of the Court-room body when the act is alleged to have been passed.

A financial agent will leave for the North in a few days, to negotiate for the sale of the bonds.

ARKANSAS.

Complaint of a Candidate in the Recent Election Before the United States Court.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 24.—Hon. Wm. M. Harrison, candidate on the Reform State ticket for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, at the recent election, today filed a complaint before H. C. Caldwell, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, praying for an injunction to prevent M. L. Stevenson and E. J. Earl, the Republican candidates whose election has been announced by the State Department, from exercising the duties of the office, and also asking for a restraining order to prevent Acting Governor Hadley and Secretary of State Johnson from altering or changing the original returns, and asking for a mandamus to compel them to produce in Court the original returns, statements, &c., in reference to the election.

The bill charges the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Boarders, County Clerks, and Judges of Election with confederating together and fraudulently depriving thousands of citizens of the right to vote, of changing and altering the returns, and preventing the returns from being made from four counties, by which the complainant avers he was deprived of the benefit of 15,000 votes.

The counsel moved for a temporary injunction until the motion could be heard and argued, on the ground that the defendants would deface the records, after being apprised of these proceedings, unless restrained from doing so.

Judge Caldwell refused a temporary injunction, but directed that the parties be served with a notice and a copy of the complaint, and said that he would hear the matter on Monday next.

THE EXCITEMENT IN COLLAMER.

Return of a Man Supposed to Have Been Murdered Five Years Ago—Perplexities of His Heirs—The Mysterious Struggle on the Night of His Disappearance.

From the Syracuse Journal, Dec. 23.

The Collamer sensation is still the leading topic of conversation in North-eastern Onondaga, and as time flies other facts come to light which increase its interest. When allusion was made to the affair in the *Journal* a few days ago the full story was not told; but, now that we are in possession of all the facts and circumstances of the case, we will lay it before our readers.

It appears that Mr. John S. Blodgett, the old farmer who is the hero of the story, was supposed to have been murdered near Collamer, five years ago, by the notorious Cary gang, the leader of which is now undergoing the sentence in Auburn Prison for the murder of Johnson. The recent reappearance of Blodgett among his old friends and associates very naturally created much excitement, and was looked upon by many people as a sort of resurrection. He had lived for many years prior to his mysterious disappearance on a farm, a mile or two from Collamer, which he owned, and where he had made considerable money. He was a prominent citizen of the township, and had a large and highly-respectable family. On the night he went away he was known to have a large sum of money in his possession. He was in the village, and left at a late hour, going toward home. That night a widow named Breed, living near Collamer, on the road leading to Blodgett's, heard noises in front of her house in the road, which proceeded from a severe struggle among a party of men. The struggle continued some little time, when the cry of "Murder!" was heard, and shortly after retreating footsteps. The next day she told what she had heard, and Mr. Blodgett not having returned home, it was at once reasonably supposed that he had been murdered, and his body taken in the night or early next day. Search was made, and continued for weeks without finding any trace of the body. Suspicion at once rested on Cary and his gang, but no positive evidence being had, no arrests were made, and the affair soon blew over. After waiting a reasonable time, and no tidings being heard of the missing farmer, the heirs had administrators appointed on his estate, and the property he left was in course of time divided among the family.

Some days ago one of the sons of Blodgett was greatly surprised to receive a letter in the handwriting of his father, from some place in the Pennsylvania oil region. This letter bore the signature of what all had long supposed to be the murdered man, and the circumstance was altogether unaccountable. After a long consultation by the family, it was decided that one of them should investigate the matter. He started at once for the place mentioned in the letter, succeeded in finding its writer, who really proved to be the long-lost father. He was brought home, seeming to every one as one from the dead.

As his return places the affairs of the Blodgett family in a most singular situation, no little interest is manifested in what the prospective result will be. The old man being alive, of course his heirs have no actual title to the property they hold. They have improved it greatly, however, and enhanced its value. For these improvements the old man has nothing to make compensation; yet if he makes a claim to recover his property, it is clear that he will be sustained by the Courts. Whether affairs will be amicably arranged to the satisfaction of all the parties, or whether the law will be invoked, are at present only matters of speculation.

It is now believed that the mysterious struggle near Mrs. Breed's, on the night of Blodgett's disappearance, was between a party of desperadoes and a Jew peddler, who made frequent visits to that section before that time, but who has never been seen in the neighborhood on or about the night in question. It was generally supposed that he carried considerable money with him. Portions of human remains found on the shore of Oneida Lake a year or so after Blodgett's disappearance, and believed at that time to be his, are now thought to be those of the Jew peddler, and therein lies the mystery. There are men who profess to remember having seen two men, with a wagon suspiciously guarded, proceeding northward one morning, about the time when Blodgett disappeared, who now think the wagon contained the murdered peddler. But the story obtains very little credence, for it does not stand to reason that murderers would take the chances of transporting their victim such a distance before seeking a place to hide their crime. It will be remembered that about a year ago an account was given in the *Journal* of the finding of a peddler's trunk a short distance north of Manlius Sorings, among some bushes. A mystery connected with the circumstances has never been unraveled, and the opinion prevails now stronger than ever that a murder is in some way connected with that discovery. Investigation bearing upon all of these strange affairs only deepens the mysteries and complicates circumstances connected with them.

SMALL-POX.

How the Disease was Exterminated in Lowell, Mass.

From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 23.

It will be recollected that during the Spring and Summer of 1871 the small-pox was alarmingly prevalent in the City of Lowell, and an efficient Board of Health was not organized till the middle of September. This Board—Frederick Ayer, Chairman, and Abel T. Atherton, Secretary—called in consultation all the leading physicians in the place, and proceeded vigorously to exterminate the disease, which they effectually accomplished in about six weeks. Their official report to the City Government gives in detail the programme adopted in battling with the contagion, and from this document we make the following extracts:

The work of isolation was commenced immediately, by removing as many of the most exposed cases as the hospital would accommodate, and by placing signals and police to prevent communication with each remaining case. It became evident that complete isolation in the streets of our city was impossible, and additional hospital accommodations were provided, when all existing cases, that were movable, were removed, and all new cases were removed as soon as reported. The removal or dismissal of each case was followed by the destruction of material, and most thorough fumigation of persons and premises. * * * The wagon and bedding used for conveying patients were thoroughly fumigated after each trip, and before they were returned to the city. A smoke-house was established adjoining the Board of Health office, in which physicians and all other persons known to have been handling patients or visiting infected places were required to be fumigated, to prevent exposure to other people. In fact, every precaution that could be suggested to prevent the spread of the disease, was adopted and enforced. The result of this concentrated action is almost the complete extermination of the epidemic and an almost entire eradication of the disease, and in short, is due:

First—To the prompt report of cases and suspected cases to the Board.

Second—To the removal and isolation of all cases as soon as reported.

Third—To the immediate destruction or thorough fumigation of all infected material, and the thorough fumigation of all infected persons and premises.

Fourth—To every other precautionary measure, to prevent the spread of the disease, that could be devised; and

Fifth—To vaccination.

The report of the consulting physicians, made by Drs. Allen, Kimball, and Graves, gives an interesting history of the epidemic and the medical action to counteract it, and states the following results:

"Our experience in dealing with the present epidemic compels us to place vaccination before vaccination. The latter has not seemed to afford that protection which has usually been ascribed to it. At particular stages of the epidemic this agency did not arrest the progress of the disease as was expected. Neither in individual cases has it prevented persons, apparently well vaccinated, from having a violent and, in several instances, a fatal attack of the small-pox. A careful examination of quite a number of very grave cases, at the hospitals, distinctly showed marked cicatrices—some large, well pitted and made, as the patients said, by inoculation from the small-pox itself, or by virus from the cow-pox. Still, there were other patients where the disease was made modified—rendered lighter in form or shorter in duration—by the effects of vaccination. These, in many instances, where individuals (excluding several infants) were subjected to the greatest exposure, and had recently been successfully vaccinated, they were perfectly protected. But the most striking proof of the protection of vaccination has been found on the corporations. Under the direction of their agents, a more systematic and thorough course of vaccination has been pursued among the operatives, and others connected with the mills, than elsewhere in our city.

The rule has always been to remove every case of small-pox or varioloid to the Corporation Hospital as soon as discovered. From the commencement of this epidemic in February only forty-nine persons have been taken to the Corporation Hospital from the mills or boarding-houses, and in no instance have other parties, exposed at the time, taken the disease. Twenty of these forty-nine were female operatives, and only two died. It is true, however, that some operatives, not boarding in the corporation boarding-houses, have been carried to the City Hospital, and others, prior to Sept. 25, have had the disease at their own homes, but this number is not large. As those connected in some way with the mills comprise one-third or more of the population of the City, the proportionate number sick with small-pox or varioloid from this cause has been, relatively, very small. * * *

Of two things we are more fully convinced than ever—first, of the frequent imperfection of vaccination, either in the manner of doing it, or of some defect in the virus used; and second, in the absolute necessity of revaccination. This is indispensable. Let us adopt either of the two theories on vaccination—first, that its protective power gradually diminishes with the chances taking place in the human body, and, therefore, to lest the continuance of protection becomes occasionally necessary; or the other theory, that frequently the first vaccination may not be complete, and, therefore, it should soon be repeated and continued until it produces no effect. Then its protective power continues for life.

Complete isolation was regarded, in the contest, as an indispensable measure, and experience has shown that this could only be accomplished by removal to the hospitals."

WINNING THE WRONG WOMAN.

A Striking Illustration of the Dangers of Epistolary Courtship, and of the Difficulties Caused by Similar Names.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Dec. 21.

A novel breach of promise of marriage was brought to light in this city a short time since, and is now pending before arbitrators. Eighteen years ago, near the City of Belfast, an impressible young Irishman fell deeply in love with a blushing, rosy-cheeked lass of his own neighborhood, at a "frolic" given at the house of a friend. The young man had never been in love, and he was so smitten by the charms of the fair one that he could not rest until he had made a proposal of marriage. With the characteristic boldness of a rollicking young Irishman, he popped the question, but was somewhat cooled in his ardor on finding that the object of his adoration did not receive the proposition with that favor which he had anticipated. However, like many another suitor, he was compelled to accept the decrees of fate. Time wore on, and the young man, having determined to seek his fortune in America, bade adieu to friends at home, and no farewell was so sorrowful as that uttered in the hearing of "the girl he left behind him." He located here in Pittsburg, and obtained employment in a rolling-mill on the South Side. Seventeen years had passed, and the impressible young man, who had been so smitten with the rosy-cheeked lass, had changed materially in appearance, in feeling, and in sentiment, but he still nursed an affection for his first love. Indeed, he had never loved another, so she remained not only his first, but only love. He had lost all trace of her, however, for many years, and did not know whether she was married or single, living or dead. A "friend from Ireland" happened to call upon him, and the recollections of "auld lang syne" were revived. How natural it was for Mr. —— to inquire about his love-lass. With deepening interest he learned that she was still alive, that she was doing well, and better than all, that she was unmarried. The old flame was soon rekindled. Thinking that time, and, perhaps, want of better opportunity, might have changed the feelings of the rosy-cheeked lass, he determined to renew the offer of seventeen years before. He had learned in that time to look upon matrimony with somewhat of a business eye, and he found an additional incentive in the fact that the maiden had become an accomplished seamstress, and carried on a profitable establishment on her own account. Then Mr. —— had ability to earn a handsome competence, and realizing how pleasant it would be to join their fortunes here in the Smoky City, he possessed himself of the proper address, and, in the glowing language of an ardent nature, he told the story of his years of patient waiting, his unceasing affection, and all that sort of thing. Then he came right down to business, proposing to send her money to pay her passage to Pittsburg, and to make her his wife immediately on her arrival here. The letter was received, and the response was favorable. Several tender epistles passed between the parties; but a remarkable fact was developed—a fact that seemed ominous of evil to Mr. ——, namely: That Miss —— could not recall the "frolic" of seventeen years before. It was unaccountable to him that she could have altogether forgotten that night, and the conquest she achieved in winning his heart. Notwithstanding this extraordinary circumstance, the details were arranged, and the contract finally entered into. The passage money was forwarded, the vessel selected, and it was understood that on her arrival at the Union depot in this city she should display a white handkerchief from a car window on

The Daily Post-Town Times, Wednesday, December 25, 1872.

different of similar value to anybody on that side.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. BOURWELL—Yes, he is to be $62,000,000 were converted. They was to be all one lot, were converted. They was to be all one lot, were converted. They was to be all one lot,

LYNCH LAW.

Details of the Plot to Avenge Duryea's Death—Simmons in Bellevue Hospital.

Beyond the facts given in the report in yesterday's TIMES, very little appeared to be known in relation to the plot to lynch John E. Simmons, the murderer of Duryea. It was ascertained that some forty men, the majority intimate personal friends of Duryea, were concerned in the plot. By the original plan, the attack on the Park Hospital was to have been made at midnight on Sunday, but probably on account of the extreme cold as much as anything else, a postponement for twenty-four hours was decided on. The programme was for a number of the conspirators to enter the hospital quietly, and first securing and gagging the surgeons and wardens, so as to prevent any alarm, to drag Simmons from his bed and bang or shoot him. At a late hour on Sunday night the conspiracy became known to the Police, and Capt. Leary immediately took measures to prevent its execution. The hospital was guarded on Monday night by Police in citizens' clothes, and, as stated yesterday, Simmons was safely removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he now remains in a room secure from the vengeance of the mob, and guarded night and day by two policemen. The Police are very reticent on the subject, but it is understood that efforts are being made to bring the conspirators to justice. As yet no names can be ascertained.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

Dreadful Result of a Runaway—A Well-known New-York Woman Drowned.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday night, a team of horses attached to a coach belonging to Tilton & Jamison, No. 35 West Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, took fright at the intersection of Fulton-street and Myrtle-avenue. The horses ran at full speed down Washington-street, throwing the driver, Wm. Gallagher, from his box with such force that he was buried against the curbstone, sustaining severe bruises. The only occupant of the coach now was a Mrs. C. H. Adams, of No. 56 West Twelfth-street, New-York, who is well known in certain circles. Her screams could be distinctly heard above the clatter of hoofs and wheels, but the few who were abroad at that hour were powerless to afford her any assistance. The horses continued their wild flight to the foot of Washington-street, and plunged from the dock into the East River. Mrs. Adams was drowned. An hour afterward her body was recovered, by breaking in the side of the carriage while it was still in the water. One of the horses was also drowned, and the other died shortly after being brought out from the depths of the boiling flash. The body of Mrs. Adams was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house. She was richly dressed and adorned with the profuse show of jewelry, characteristic of the tastes of women in her sphere of life. The unfortunate woman had been spending the evening with a person known as a political circus in Brooklyn, and in his club drank too freely. The horses and coach were valued at $2,000. It is said that the driver was intoxicated.

The Stokes Trial—Testimony of the Employes of the Hotel.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed yesterday before Judge Boardman in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. John T. Redmond was recalled and testified to having seen Stokes fire the fatal shot, and also to having heard Fisk say when Stokes was brought before him after the occurrence, "That is Stokes." He did not hear anything more, though he was near enough to have heard it if it was spoken. Miss Grace Hall, who found the pistol in the sofa of the Grand Central Hotel, testified to that fact. The pistol was shown her, but she was unable to swear to its identity. Mr. S. F. Crockett, a clerk in the hotel, stated that he heard the discharge of the pistol, and heard Hart accuse Stokes of having fired it. On cross-examination the witness admitted having been a friend of Fisk for fifteen years, and thought Hart said that "Stokes must be arrested." The pistol and bullets were pronounced, and the former Mr. Crockett identified as the one he received from the parlor-man. The bullets he could not recognize; one was flattened as if it had struck against some hard object, and the other had its original shape.

Peter Considine, a porter in the Grand Central Hotel, corroborated the testimony of Hart and Redmond, except that he stated that there were four persons helping Fisk upstairs, while Patrick Hart testified that he was the only person who assisted him. Hollis L. Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, said that he heard Hart accuse Stokes of the shooting, and after Hart was present when Fisk said to Stokes, "That is the man; take him away." Coroner Young identified the pistol and bullets, which he received the night of the homicide from Capt. Byrne. Capt. Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that the pistol was handed to him by Crockett, and not by Powers, as was stated in the evidence. Officer McAdden gave evidence as to the arrest, and testimony was also given by Henry Powers, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Stenographers in Justices' Courts—A Curious Case.

Joseph Stinart, interpreter and "stenographer" of the Seventh District Court, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions for obtaining money under false pretenses and acquitted. Through the influence of William H. McCabe, a man named George B. Lanski, whom neither Justice Maguire nor any of the frequenters of the Court ever saw, was appointed stenographer, with the understanding that Stinart, who was unable, however, to write short-hand, should perform the duties of that office. Stinart, on being told that Lanski was about to leave the City, obtained through McCabe an assignment of the salary due from May 6, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, amounting to $3,467 75, and received a warrant from Controller Connolly for that sum, which was duly cashed. Lanski was said, at the trial, to be a myth, though McCabe testified that he was dead in Woburn, N. H., and had formerly been an army surgeon. Stinart having acted as official reporter in Justice Maguire's Court during the period referred to, Recorder Hackett directed the jury to acquit the prisoner.

The Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum Homicide—Farrell Discharged.

Thomas Farrell, charged with homicide, was yesterday set at liberty on his own recognizance by Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions. The District-Attorney said he had examined the indictments carefully, and found that one of the witnesses, Condon, was dead; and, even if he were alive, a conviction could hardly follow, as the evidence would come from persons who were not in their right mind. Under these circumstances he consented that Farrell should be discharged on his own recognizance.

Recorder Hackett, in discharging the prisoner, said he thought the District-Attorney ought to instruct Grand Juries on the question of the degrees of homicide they could indict for. The newspapers were full of cases of persons being accused of murder, when they were nothing but manslaughter, arising, perhaps, from drunken brawls. In the majority of cases where the indictments were for murder, they were really only felonious assaults. Farrell was then discharged.

Christmas Eve at the Fancy-Stores.

If the generosity of our citizens could be gauged alone by the number of the Christmas presents they purchased yesterday, their claims to being the most liberal people under the sun would remain unchallenged for the rest of their existence. The crowds which thronged the stores where articles of vertu and appropriate offerings were to be found gave out the appearance of a vast national exposition of fine arts and festival luxuries, and to the people themselves the unaccustomed air of connoisseurs and art critics. Ball & Black's, the jewelers, and other up-town establishments, were thronged throughout the day. No less prodigious was the ovation of visitors and purchasers were ladies. The sales at all of the establishments were enormous, and far exceeded the Christmas season of any previous years. The great competition existing in the City accounts for the increased sales, and the reduction of prices at all establishments and the welcome effect of causing the selection of gifts to show a vast improvement in the good taste and discrimination of the purchasers. If so much can be said of Broadway, what shall be written of the appearance of Maiden-lane on Christmas Eve, where tradition has told the public that presentation articles are to be purchased cheaper than at any place in the Union. The merchants in the Lane evidently had studied the wants of their customers, and the feast of curious and tempting luxuries they offered to them was simply marvelous in their diversity. The toys for children and the ornamental treasures for those of larger growth in the line of bronzes and ornaments of the vendors as they did upon the warm hearts of the buyers. All over the City, there was a tremendous run upon bronzes, real and imitation. Bronze clocks, bronze sideboard ornaments and bronze statuettes met the eye everywhere. The imitation bronzes were so skillfully manufactured, and of such tasteful designs, that they required an exceedingly sharp eye to detect their real value, and the more expensive articles—such as clocks, mounted on handsome pedestals of black marble, with side pieces of real bronze—showed a wonderful fecundity in invention and artistic taste. It is difficult to tell which works of art, the real or imitation, sold best, but more than one store was obliged to close earlier than was intended, on account of their inability to meet the demand upon their stock. The majority of the emporiums of the trade remained open last night until 1 o'clock, and, though their more expensive goods were generally disposed of during the day, the hours in which they secured the aid of gaslight to set off the brilliancy of their wares were productive of quicker sales.

THE RING TRIALS.

The Indictment Against Hugh Smith Quashed—Recorder Hackett's Opinion.

The indictment against Hugh Smith, who was jointly indicted with William M. Tweed, Elbert B. Woodward, J. Watson, Peter B. Sweeny, and James M. Sweeny, for conspiring to defraud, was quashed, yesterday, by a decision of Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. In this decision the Recorder says that the indictment in question was found Feb. 10, 1872, at what is termed the extended November Term of 1871. During the ten months following, no action was taken upon it by the prosecution, nor were the defendants called upon to plead. At the last November Term of this Court, the defendant, Hugh Smith, on his own volition, moved to quash the indictment. During the argument upon the motion, the Supreme Court Justices Ingraham, Brady, and Leonard concurring, decided that the November Term of 1871 was illegally extended into the subsequent months. Recorder Hackett considers himself to be bound by that decision. It is true that this indictment, in point of fact, was found after an act of the Legislature had sought to legalize the extension; but the minutes of the Grand Jury show that the proceedings had preliminary to the date at which the indictment was brought into Court, were within the scope of the decision by the Supreme Court. It was not, therefore, necessary to consider or decide the question whether any statute could impart legality to an existing illegality, by which the rights of personal liberty were affected. On this ground the indictment must be quashed. But, besides that, the indictment is framed as if for a conspiracy, and the defendant is charged with having conspired with five others. It is admitted that the alleged conspiracy does not come within those conspiracies which are expressly defined and limited within the Revised Statutes, but is framed under chapter 219 of the Session Laws of 1853. The Revised Statutes declare that no conspiracies other than those therein enumerated could be punished criminally. With those provisions in force, some statute must expressly create some newer conspiracies. Thus the statute of 1853 does not do. Recorder Hackett says he has no doubt that the allegations in the indictment against several other of the co-defendants, when the allegations are substantiated by evidence, will make out a gross cheat at common law, but he has vainly searched the pleading to find a single overt act against Smith as done by him. Nothing is better settled among elementary principles than that when you charge a man with cheating or defrauding, the pleader must set out in the indictment an intelligible story against him. Such a story does appear connecting together several of the co-defendants, but not this defendant. The indictment recasts as if the pleader had set out to connect the defendant, Smith, with the overt acts of the others, but had failed properly to implead him with them, and then had forgotten to strike out the defendant's name from the preliminary and summing-up portions of the indictment. Even had the indictment been intended for a conspiracy, under subdivision No. 4 of the conspiracy section of the Revised Statutes this difficulty would be increased because the conspiracy is for doing a lawful act by unlawful means, in which class of conspiracies the means must be distinctly charged against a defendant. If this defendant has committed any offense, it is deeply to be regretted that jurisdictional mistakes and slovenly pleading should delay prosecutions. Recorder Hackett then concludes: But my duty is too plain to be avoided; and, indeed, it is better to condemn a faulty pleading, *in limine*, than after trial, because such a course saves time and expense, and allows the people to remedy the defects of one indictment by preparing another and better one. Let an order be entered quashing the indictment as against the defendant, Hugh Smith, upon both the grounds I have stated.

Consecration of St. Thomas Chapel.

This chapel, located on Sixtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was consecrated, by Bishop Potter, on Saturday, St. Thomas' day, Dec. 21. The services were exceedingly impressive. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, his text being the exclamation of the incredulous Apostle: "My Lord and my God." The attendance both of clergy and laity was large. This chapel is admirably located, and is not intended to be a poor church for poor people, but an attractive and well-appointed sanctuary for all, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, who may seek the consolations of the Gospel. It has cost about $34,000, and is paid for to the uttermost farthing, and is to be forever free. The chief credit of this good work belongs to the St. Thomas Association, a guild of the parish church of which the rector is counselor. Some of the most earnest laymen of the City are members of this Association. It should be added that very large and noble subscriptions were made by members of St. Thomas Parish not belonging to the Association.

Masonic Elections.

The following named were elected and installed, last evening, as officers of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, of this City, for the year 1873: Geo. H. Raymond, Master; C. Francis Emerson, S. W.; Wm. T. Welburn, J. W.; Wm. G. Grant, Jr., Treasurer; Wm. E. Crofts, Secretary.

The election for officers in Worth Lodge, No. 210, F. and A. M., resulted as follows: H. Brunning, M.; Geo. W. Connor, S. W.; J. Glastaeter, J. W.; S. A. Jenks, T.; E. J. Fearon, Secretary; J. F. Duls, S. D.; P. Hoyns, J. D.; R. J. L. Kieler and H. Mack, M. C.; W. H. Caldwell, J. Glassiater, and A. J. Allaire, Trustees; W. W. Gallaudet, Tiler.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George Redmond, for assault and battery, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; William Johnson, for grand larceny, and Thomas Reilly, for burglary, to two and a half years each, and Maurice Cortege, for forgery, to four and a half years.

A Funeral Postponed While the Doctors Quarrel Over the Corpse.

On Monday afternoon a large number of mourners and sympathizing friends, gathered at the residence of Mrs. Brady, Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, Manhattanville, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ann Brady, who died on Saturday, of puerperal fever. After waiting two or three hours, they were requested to disperse in consequence of the refusal of the Board of Health to grant a burial permit. Some forty carriages which had been hired for the occasion, were necessarily returned. It appeared that when the deceased was first taken ill, Dr. Frothingham, who had been summoned, fearing lest he should convey the fever to others of his patients, turned the case over to Dr. Bronson, who, in the certificate of death, declared that the patient had been neglected by Dr. Frothingham, and the Board of Health refused to grant a permit and notified the Coroner. The latter exculpates Dr. Frothingham and censures Dr. Bronson, and the funeral will take place this afternoon.

The Occupation of San Juan.

[From the Olympia (W. T.,) Courier, Dec. 10.]

Gov. E. P. Ferry received a dispatch yesterday, from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, stating that by the withdrawal of the British forces from San Juan and other small islands adjacent that have been in dispute between England and the United States, these islands have passed into the peaceable possession of the American authorities. The Governor will take immediate steps to re-establish civil authority on those islands, and we understand will proceed to San Juan in person in a few days. This will be good news to the settlers on those islands, and the settlement of the dispute and establishment of civil authority by U. S. is certainly and security to the inhabitants of those islands that they have not heretofore enjoyed, and the change will be perceptible in an increase of both business and population.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91¾ 91⅞ for money, and 91¾@92 for the account. United states 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89½. Erie Railway Shares, 49¼.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 50.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 49¾.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Rentes opened at 73f. 25c., and closed at 73f. 27c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@ 10 4-8d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. There were no shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the port between the 19th and 3d inst.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 36s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 37s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Middling Uplands for January at 9¾d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

Evening.—Bacon 37s 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.; Common, 10s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 43s. 9d.@44s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 24.—Petroleum, 46f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	82	400	Union Pacific	28
100	do	82⅛	1000	do	28⅛
200	do	82⅛	100	do	28⅜
200	do	82⅜	200	do	28⅜
200	do	81⅝	500	Rock Island	111⅛
200	do	81⅝	300	do	111⅛
100	do	81⅝	100	do	111⅛
700	Pacific Mail	75⅜	100	N. Y. C. & R.	97⅛
600	do	75⅝	200	do	97⅜
200	do	75⅝	100	St. Paul	54⅛
200	do	75⅝	100	St. Paul, Preferred	77⅛
300	do	75⅝	200	do	77⅛
100	do	75⅝	400	do	77⅛
100	do	75⅝	1000	do	77⅛
200	do	75⅝	200	do	77⅛
100	do	75⅝	100	Toledo & Wab	75⅛
200	Lake Shore	95⅛	100	Ohio & Miss	48⅛
100	do	95⅛	500	do	48⅛
200	do	95⅜	200	do	48⅛
100	do	95⅜	100	do	48⅛
100	do	95⅜	100	do	48⅛
100	do	95⅜	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1872.

Announcements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY DUNBAR—Mr. J. W. Wallack, Miss Mary Wells.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Matinée at 1½. LONDON ASSURANCE—Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mr. Mark Smith.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Kate Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LES CENT VIERGES—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. G. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Dini, Mr. Fiske. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—THE MESSIAH. (Oratorio)—Miss Jennie Van Zandt, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Simpson.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Secretary BOUTWELL'S lengthy exposition of the manner of negotiating last year's issue of two hundred millions of dollars of five per cent. bonds will be read with interest by many of our readers. To that portion of the public which takes but little interest in the details of a great financial operation, the kernel of the matter will probably be found in Mr. BOUTWELL'S statement: "The cost of transferring two hundred millions of dollars six per cent. bonds into five per cents. had been met on the 1st of July by the interest saved, and from that time forward we pay five per cent. instead of six." Mr. BOUTWELL further makes the positive assertion that "our credit is today better than the credit of any other Government, in the markets generally; better than that of England;" and as a very obvious deduction from this opinion he claims that we have lost time in not proceeding with the conversion of our 5-20 bonds since, as he remarks, "I cannot see why we should pay six per cent. interest, when we can get money for five per cent."

If any body of men in this City has honestly earned a Christmas holiday it is emphatically the Fire Brigade. The labors of the New-York firemen during the last twenty-four hours have involved more hardship, danger, and painful exposure than most of us would care to have spread over the entire year. Under the exhausting frequency of yesterday's calls to duty, it is nothing short of marvelous that all the dozen or so of fires, great and small, were promptly met, and as effectually repressed as the conditions amid which they originated would allow. While gratefully remembering yesterday's services of the Fire Brigade, it is not pleasant to reflect how fatally they might have been overmatched had some of our great local magazines of combustible matter—our oil warehouses, lumber-yards, or soap-factories—become the scene of a great conflagration at the close of such a day's work. BARNUM'S museum was allowed to be occupied in defiance of official protest. How long are we to live in mightly dread of some crowning disaster, because of the impotence or negligence of local departments to enforce some sharp and comprehensive measures of prevention?

The death-ride of the unfortunate woman ADAMS along Washington-street, Brooklyn, into the East River, has a painfully-melodramatic side as well as a terribly-emphatic moral suggestiveness. The half-tipsy, jewel-bedizened votary of low pleasures, riding behind a driver said to have been also half-tipsy, and dragged by two maddened horses to a horrible death beneath the ice of the river, is a subject into whose illustration HOGARTH might have thrown all his strength. Though it is not a very pleasant episode to contemplate on this happy Christmas morn, it will hardly do to shut our eyes, either now or at other times, to the grim significance of events like this. It is not necessary to assume that this woman was a sinner above most of her class, pre-eminently ghastly as has been her doom; but it is necessary to remember that, had the victim lived a pure life, and enjoyed an unblemished character, her fate would have been robbed of more than half its ghastliness, and would have provoked unmeasured and heartfelt sympathy, instead of a mixed feeling of horror and repugnance.

Prof. TYNDALL, whose remarkable lectures are attracting so much attention in this City, will deliver the same course in Brooklyn. They will be given in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on the evenings of Saturday, Jan. 4, Tuesday the 7th, Friday the 10th, Tuesday the 14th, Friday the 17th, and Monday the 20th. The intelligent people of Brooklyn may well congratulate themselves on the opportunity thus afforded them of hearing the man who knows more of "Light and Heat" and can tell it better than any one living.

Christmas.

Although there is nothing new to be said in newspapers about Christmas, yet it is part of the "unwritten law" that every journal should have a "Christmas article" on the 25th of December. It is a custom which seems to tax somewhat heavily the immense resources of that product of modern civilization which CARLYLE ironically describes as the "able editor." The "Christmas articles" are as much alike as Christmas puddings, or mince-pies, or any other heavy and deleterious substance. The able editor goes through a great show of squeezing out a few tears about his "boyhood's home," and he pretends to be broken-hearted when he thinks of his aged parents or his absent friends. He is sure to introduce to a jaded world that nuisance of sentimental literature, Tiny Tim, whose benediction is thought to be peculiarly poetical and touching. Indeed, CHARLES DICKENS supplies the stock in trade for most of the dismal gush retailed by the able editor at this season of the year. A singularly insincere man himself, as appears from Mr. FORSTER'S life of him, it was not unnatural that he should have brought into the world of fiction so many hypocrites and humbugs, young and old. His only idea of spending a "merry Christmas"—so far as we may judge from his novels—was to eat and drink until you could not move, and then make somebody else do the same. "Draw your chair nearer the blazing fire," he says in one of his books; "fill your glass, and send round the song. Troll off the old ditty you used to sing." As for those who neither want to fill the glass nor pass the song, and who are not accustomed to the trolling of ditties—who are, in fact, equally insensible to the charms of guzzling and shouting—there is nothing in the Dickensonian system of philosophy to be done for them. Other people should troll ditties over their miserable corpses.

The only practical recommendation which can be of any use at this season of the year is that conveyed in the lesson of charity which is a part of the Christian religion, and for the enforcement of which we are, consequently, not exclusively dependent on the able editor. To help the poor, to relieve the sick, to drive misery and hunger from the home of poverty—these are works to which most of us can lend a helping hand. The world is full of people who are willing to assist others, if only they can be convinced that their endeavors will not be thrown away, and will not result in doing more harm than good. We never make an appeal to the public in behalf of a charity which is not most promptly and generously answered. The suggestion we offered in the Summer, on behalf of the poor little vagrants of our streets, was responded to in a manner which few will forget. The lives of hundreds of children were saved by the doctors—sickness was averted from many more by the Summer excursions. And at this moment thousands of poor children in the City are being cared for through the liberality of the public. The world cannot be so bad as some people delight in depicting it, when good deeds like these can be brought about by a few words of entreaty put forward through the columns of newspapers. It is by means of such deeds that Christmas is best celebrated. They are inspired by the true spirit of the day—a day which the Christian world reveres, because it brought to mankind those hopes and expectations without which human life is a tragedy so dark, that it might move to tears the gods whom the ancients supposed made sport of our destinies.

It is clear, then, that ministers of religion are the only persons who have anything to tell us which is worth listening to on such a day as this. Some philosophers are of opinion that religion is a dream, and prayer the mere expression of a morbid superstition. But in such matters the philosopher knows no more than a little child—the learned and the unlearned stand on equal ground. Science, when it aims to destroy religious faith, only weakens its hold upon all men who are not infatuated with the limited discoveries of which the human intellect is capable. Professors may tell us much that is valuable about light and sound, but when they wish us to believe that prayer is a form of lunacy, any simple man can easily refute them by the light of his own experience. The lessons which our ministers have to teach can scarcely fall upon unwilling ears at this period of the year. There are many circumstances which conspire to lend them irresistible force. At the outset of life the prospect is charming—all friendships seem true, there are no limits to the possible. It is not very long before the web of existence becomes tangled, or before we discover that we are the creatures, and not the masters of circumstance. The crooked years fly past with astonishing rapidity; one hope after another has to be surrendered. The unforeseen has happened, and the cherished plans of life present themselves only as fevered dreams. The "great rock in a weary land" turns out to be only a mirage in the desert. As men relinquish expectations which are manifestly based upon the transitory and unreal, what remains but the early faith of childhood in what is unchangeable? It is of these vast themes that ministers of the Gospel have to speak. If all has failed, they can show how the disasters of life can be retrieved. They can tell of the world of hope which is beyond the reach of time or change. The vagaries of man who think that because they have mastered the secrets of physical science, they have also mastered the secrets of eternity, can produce little effect on the mass of mankind, so long as our ministers faithfully deliver the solemn message of which they are the bearers.

Jay Gould.

We have not thought it necessary to enter into any discussion concerning the course of the *Tribune* since Mr. GREELEY'S death, or even to reprint any of the gossip which has been so freely circulated about that journal. The subject is of no interest whatever to us, and if the public take any interest in newspaper scandals, quarrels, or "personalities," they have only to go to a disreputable journal which assumes to be the organ of the Democratic Party in this City.

But if it be true that Mr. JAY GOULD has acquired, directly or indirectly, no slight influence over the present management of the *Tribune*, it is a matter too serious to be passed over unnoticed. Of course the arrangement could easily be made in such a way as to enable GOULD to come out plumply and say, "I have had nothing to do with it." GOULD is not the sort of man to leave his tracks clearly marked in the dirt. The rumor, however, is that GOULD *has* secured good friends in the *Tribune* office. We have disregarded it—but the internal evidence afforded in the columns of the *Tribune* is too strong to be overlooked. Here, for instance, is an editorial paragraph which appeared in yesterday's *Tribune*:—

"*Now that Mr. Gould has made his settlement with the Erie Directors, and paid their little bill of nine millions,* WE CAN AFFORD TO DISMISS HIS CASE, except so far as the example of prompt payment has a bearing upon other alleged delinquencies. There are others who, if reports are true, will now be asked to 'step up to the Captain's office' and restore to the Erie treasury money wrongfully taken. Probably one of the first cases which will receive the attention of President WATSON is that of Commodore VANDERBILT, against whom the Erie Company has a claim of upward of five millions, growing out of the old stock transactions while ELDRIDGE was President of the road. Among the items in this bill is one million paid Mr. VANDERBILT out of the Erie treasury for his personal losses on speculations in Erie stock. It will not answer for the Erie directors to allow these claims to die out, and we have reason to believe they will be pressed with vigor."

As for the part of this story relating to Commodore VANDERBILT, we know little and care less. It is, however, quite clear that JAY GOULD could not possibly expect or hope for a more thorough-going defense of himself than the *Tribune* is now willing to publish. "We can afford to dismiss his case," says the *Tribune*. We maintain that that is precisely what we *cannot* do. JAY GOULD has been robbing the Erie shareholders for years past. He is now to be allowed, by the grace of S. L. M. BARLOW, Esq., and the Erie Directors, to get off scot free on condition of his restoring a part of the plunder. JAY GOULD—and probably the aforesaid S. L. M. B., Esq.—knew perfectly well beforehand that the effect of this "restitution" would be to cause an advance in Erie. GOULD actually made money by his so-called "restitution." We call this an outrage upon decency and justice, and an insult to the public, and we care not how many S. L. M. Barlows, Esq., cry out that we are "attacking" them, because we choose to express this opinion. They may whine as they please through the columns of the corrupt *World*, and protest against "personalities." We think this is a proper case for "personalities." A gigantic swindler is to be let off because he can make it worth the while of influential men to let him off. The poor wretch who steals a ten-cent stamp to keep him from starving must go to jail. Is this justice? The *Tribune* says it is. "We can afford to dismiss JAY GOULD'S case." We reply, No, we cannot, until JAY GOULD has been dealt with according to the *law*, instead of being allowed to make a laughing-stock of the law.

"Prompt payment"—these are the *Tribune's* words in describing JAY GOULD'S latest swindle! Prompt payment! What must the Erie stockholders, so long kept out of their own, think of that? No doubt, it is exceedingly pleasant to JAY GOULD to have his recent hocuspocus described as an act of "prompt payment." And this apology for him appears in a paper which seems to think that anything will pass muster, if it is only done in the name of "HORACE GREELEY." JAY GOULD will find that his new organ cannot save him. This is "independent journalism" on the Cincinnati pattern—to become the mouthpiece of a knave who can advance money for any purpose, either to buy legal opinions or gag a newspaper. Does not the *World* resent this encroachment upon its preserves? What prospect is there of building another house on Fifth-avenue if this free-trade in buying and selling is to go on?

A Day's Fires.

No less than six serious disasters by fire and a number of smaller ones occurring in this City yesterday forcibly demonstrated the dangers from this source, to which we have so frequently called public attention. Among these the fires in Fourteenth-street and Centre-street were of a very destructive character. That we are not called upon this morning to chronicle the destruction of at least two entire blocks is due only to the efficiency of the rank and file of our Fire Department, which has often before shown its excellence, and has now proved how essential it is to the public safety.

The most extensive, as well as the most dramatic, of the catastrophes of yesterday was the burning of Barnum's Circus and Menagerie in Fourteenth-street. The building being a corrugated iron structure, considered "fire-proof," we hear without surprise that it was consumed, with all its contents, in half an hour. It has established a claim to rival the Tabernacle of Dr. TALMAGE in affording proof of the extraordinary celerity with which this sort of building can be eaten up by fire. It is somewhat singular that fire is constantly seeking out Mr. BARNUM'S "great shows." His establishments have been burned out three times within a few years, and on two of these occasions a valuable collection of wild animals perished in the flames. This seems a strange fatality, but as Mr. BARNUM is constantly asking the public to enter his pens, we are bound to inquire how much of it may be due to carelessness or causes still less creditable. In his report for November, Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON stated that he deemed "BARNUM'S Museum and Menagerie, in Fourteenth-street, unsafe for the public, and dangerous to the surrounding property." The events of yesterday morning proved how well-founded was this opinion, in part, at least, for the shell did involve adjoining buildings in its destruction; and that a score or so of human beings did not perish with the unfortunate animals was due only to the hour at which the calamity occurred. The Fire-Marshal further states that he ordered certain alterations to be made in the building to render it safe, but the fact that the manager thought it safe as it was, seems to indicate that Mr. BARNUM finds being burned out rather a pleasant experience than otherwise.

The disasters of yesterday ought to warn us to remove at once the fire-nests we have pointed out in the City. Our Fire Department can be depended upon to be equal to even an extraordinary emergency, but it cannot be expected to control the great conflagration which we are inviting by allowing the City to be a store-house for the most inflammable substances. We are not all great showmen, and cannot afford to have our premises destroyed every few years. Our own interests, therefore, should prompt us to systematic efforts to get rid of the vast accumulations of inflammable materials which we have shown to exist in our midst.

Christmas Gifts.

Of all the holidays in the Christian year, none comes home to the universal heart like that which almost the whole civilized world will be celebrating when these lines are read. To the generality of its observance, indeed, something of this hearty affection is due; much to its origin as the birthday of a religion of love; even more, perhaps, to the general associations that cluster around it. Its very name is pregnant with pleasant suggestions of homes lit by glowing fires, and made musical with the laughter of happy children, of tables laden with abundant cheer, of all the charms of joyous domestic life. Only in a northern latitude, indeed, one is fain to think can the full delight of the day be fairly tasted or enjoyed. Christmas out of doors—a Summer Christmas, such as they have in Australia, for example—must be a rather unsatisfactory business, after all. It is a fact, at least, that southern nations have never gone into the celebration of the season with half the zest and heartiness that welcomes it in colder climates. And the reason seems to be that the inner meaning of the day, like some shy exotic, blossoms and reveals itself only in the genial warmth of the fireside; that the true lesson of the time is learned only in the affectionate embrace of the family circle. Christmas is pre-eminently an indoor holiday, and there is reason in the disappointment that children usually feel at a Christmas without snow.

Much of the happy influence of the time comes from the pleasant custom of exchanging *gifts*. Whether it be traced to a Pagan origin in the practice of the Roman saturnalia, or, as devout Christian's better love to believe, to the offerings brought by the wise men to the manger at Bethlehem, it is an ancient custom and a charming one. Apart from the pleasure of pleasing those one loves, there is valuable moral discipline in the habit of thoughtfulness so induced for others, in the little sacrifices to be endured for the sake of conferring these gratifications. Amid the strife and bustle of a world not over-given to generosity, the kindly custom comes as a gentle protest against the selfishness of everyday life, a whispered reminder, needful now and then, of the excellence of charity and good-will. In the wonderful fruitage of the Christmas tree, there is no gift more valuable than the lesson of domestic affection and universal humanity it teaches so gracefully and simply.

We trust that the lesson, in its broadest sense, will be listened to and heeded. The Christmas gifts that, after all, will be pleasantest in their remembrance are those that will be given to the poor. Let not these be forgotten in the general rejoicing. A trifle, rightly bestowed through one of the numerous charitable agencies indicated in our columns, may be the means of relieving incalculable misery, and help to extend the joyous Christmas glow to many a fireless hearth. For what is so given, according to the ability of each, the Christmas cheer will be none the less welcome, nor the joys of the Christmas-tree less complete.

Cold Comfort.

The cause of woman's rights has met with a blow in England. A judicial decision has been rendered which attacks not merely the claim of the wife to be independent of and superior to her husband, but even her right to share equally in one of the most indispensable privileges of any household. It is not her right to the metaphorical and symbolic trowsers which is denied, but her reasonable and proper claim to a share in the marital blanket.

It has hitherto been supposed that the wife had a property in the undivided half of the marital bedstead, mattress, and other accessories, which could only be destroyed by her own misconduct. The law has supported this view by specifically granting to the widow the sole ownership of her bedstead and bedding; while the practice, peculiar to slighted husbands, of advertising their runaway wives as having restored all rights in respect to bedroom furniture, strongly supports the same theory. But now we are told by an English Judge that this view is a wholly mistaken one, and that the wife who attempts to enforce it is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The case which called out this decision originated in the vigorous conduct of a wife who returned to her home late in the evening, and found her husband monopolizing the entire supply of sheets and blankets, wholly regardless of her feelings or the state of the weather. Indignant at his selfishness, she proceeded to establish her rights with the fire-shovel, and to convince him with the poker of the gross injustice of his conduct. The ingenuity with which he had encased himself in a mass of blanket proved fatal to the integrity of his cuticle, for he was unable to extricate himself before his wife had proceeded so far in her argument as to decorate him with a variety of neat patterns in black and blue. The following day he preferred against her a charge of assault and battery, of which she was found guilty, and for which she was sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

The possession of a right implies the further right to enforce it. If this injured woman could not enforce her claim to half the marital blanket, it follows that her claim was not a legal one. The effect of this decision is, therefore, to apprise the wives of England that they are dependent for blankets wholly upon the generosity of their respective husbands. Hereafter, the selfish husband may condemn his wife to shiver through the night unprotected, except by the casual mat or the accidental hearth-rug, and no woman of foresight and caution will consent to enter the married state unless a proper provision of blankets be expressly guaranteed in the marriage settlement. Thus, while Mrs. JEX-BLAKE and her friends are fighting for the unsubstantial shadow of hospital privileges, they are losing the indispensable substances of sheet and blanket. Though they gain the sweet privilege of covering the corpse of the pauper, their triumph is embittered by the thought that the law has established a male monopoly of blankets, and that the monster man is henceforth permitted to revel in unlimited bed-clothes, while the wife is forced to sue humbly with the fire-shovel for a corner of counterpane, and to feign boundless gratitude for the boon of a narrow strip of sheet.

Holiday Amusements.

Doubtless the purest and best enjoyment of the holiday time is to be found in the home circle. Yet, old and young demand variety even in pleasure, and the pantomime, the farce, and other like entertainments, are looked for by them as a regular part of their holiday gratification. Fortunately there is no lack just now of amusement well suited to the purpose. Manager DALY, one of the most alert of public caterers, has devised a capital show for children, introduced it into his play of "Round the Clock." Already in that play the marvelous MAJILTONS were a notable attraction; and now, in the Christmas time, they should be the most conspicuous one. When we consider that, in conjunction with their incredible performances, there may be seen on the Grand Opera stage a real house really on fire, and that its charms are enhanced by real horse-cars drawn by real horses; and that the transformation scene, dazzling in itself, is lit by colored flames of gorgeousness unspeakable—it is needless to say more to take captive the imagination of childhood, and insure for the Grand Opera-house a golden harvest.

As the years increase, tastes must needs change, and, passing from the attractions we have named, another class is found in the Metropolis no less alluring. Whoever wants a plentiful feast of laughter should see Mr. SOTHERN in *Brother Sam*. Nothing more comical in its way has been seen here—not even the amazing *Dundreary*. You laugh, in seeing it, until you cry; and yet, at the end, you can scarcely for the life of you tell a single thing that you laughed at. This is one style of merry-making, and a very good style it is. Another, in the shape of exceedingly neat social comedy, is to be found at the Fifth-avenue Theatre in "New Year's Eve." Few prettier pieces than this have been seen here, and, indeed, we think its author must share with that of "Pygmalion and Galatea" the honor of having produced the best piece of dramatic writing since the death of ROBERTSON. Those who crave acting of stronger and deeper tint will find it at Booth's, in Mr. J. W. WALLACK'S *Henry Dunbar*—a very picturesque and moving performance, that leaves an abiding impression, and does the artist infinite credit. On Monday, too, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear—somewhat unexpectedly, we believe—and his well-known "Richard the Third" will add an esteemed Shakespearean portrait to the gallery of Metropolitan attractions. Meanwhile, at the Union-square Theatre, efforts are in progress to present standard comedy in creditable style, of which the performance of "London Assurance," on Monday, gave satisfactory earnest; and which the "School for Scandal," to-night, and "Money," on Friday, are intended to follow up.

Of Italian opera we are at present deprived; but, for those who like it, an excellent article of opera bouffe is to be enjoyed at the Olympic. The newest work of this stamp yet produced, "Les Cent Vierges," has proved a decided success, and, we doubt not, will fill the house for some time to come. Those who prefer more classical music may either hear the "Messiah" by the Mendelssohn Union to-night at Steinway Hall, or can wait for Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' symphony concert next Saturday, or for the Rubenstein-Thomas combination, beginning next Tuesday. And those who like broad fun mixed with their music can have it, served at discretion, at Bryant's, at the San Francisco Minstrels, and at Tony Pastor's, in the Bowery. We are confident that, amid all this variety of pleasures, neither the dwellers up-town, nor their friends from the country, will forget Wood's Museum, which is peculiarly a holiday resort, and gives just now a mixture of burlesque, wild beasts, and curiosities. At the other end, so to speak, of the range of amusements, "Leo and Lotos," at Niblo's, is sure of its own concourse of admirers, and, certainly, if cost and splendor can justify their preference, those elements are here at their highest. There is no lack, we repeat, of holiday material to please all tastes that require to stray for amusement outside the doors of home; and we heartily trust that in the enjoyment of it, all concerned will find everything they can possibly wish to assure them a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year."

Objections to Civil Service Reform.

We pointed out the other day exactly what the civil service rules require. We showed that they simply propose a double test of efficiency—first, by competitive examination, and second, by probation—for those entering the service. For promotions in the service, two conditions are established: in one class of cases that they shall be made after competitive examination, on the recommendation of a Board of Examiners; in another class, that promotions shall be made on the recommendation of the head of Department, if he can find any subordinates suited, in his opinion, to be promoted. That is all the reform is. It is very simple, very moderate, and very conservative. Of course, it encounters many objections—some intelligible and some foolish, mostly the latter. Of these the most unreasonable is that the reform is likely to produce an office-holding aristocracy; that it is contrary to the spirit of republican institutions; that it does not leave the emoluments and honors of office open to all. One objector has even gone so far as to say, in print, that the system "was inaugurated by, and exists only in, despotic and monarchical governments;" and that "in England it enables the aristocracy to establish their dependent relatives in permanent and profitable offices, sinecures, and pensions." This, on the whole, is the most successful effort at downright blundering that we remember.

Whatever civil service reform may do, good or bad, it won't help favoritism, it won't be unjust, it won't keep any man out of office who is fit for one, and seeks it. If we are going to hold that, in requiring applicants for office to possess fair general information, such as our public schools enable any boy of ordinary brightness to get, we are setting up aristocratic distinctions, then we had better abolish our schools. No institutions develop distinctions based on differences in natural capacity more or more quickly. In them the quick and studious boy comes to the top, the dunce or the lazybones lags at the foot, or drops off altogether. Civil service reform proposes in the same way to pick out the brightest minds, and let the stupid ones stay out of office. If the latter is aristocratic, the former is also.

As for the illustration borrowed from England, we are a little puzzled how to meet it. If anybody should quote the snow to us as a conspicuous instance of how black frozen vapor is, we should be staggered, if not by the argument, by the utter and inaccessible ignorance of the man who cited it. Whatever Englishmen may say against their civil service system, they never thought of saying that it enabled the aristocracy to put dependent relatives in place. Or, if anywhere in the United Kingdom there is any one so densely ignorant of facts as to say such a thing, we are sure that he is neither an aristocrat who has tried the experiment, nor a dependent relative, in whose behalf the experiment has been made. The English system was adopted to do away with favoritism, and it has done it. It is accused of producing some disadvantages, worse, in many cases, than the disadvantages of favoritism; but of favoritism itself it has not left a trace. Mr. GLADSTONE said, in a public meeting a year ago: "Every man belonging to the people of England, if he so pleases to fit his children for the position of competing for places in the public service, may do it, entirely irrespective of the question what is his condition in life, or the amount of means with which he may happen to be or not to be blessed." Of the system the President has adopted, the same results may be confidently foretold.

WASHINGTON.

Savings Deposits Taxation—The President's Movements—Balances in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructed the Supervisors of various districts that in the semi-annual returns of those savings banks which have no capital stock, and do no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the depositors, the taxable average deposits for the month of July, 1872, must be ascertained, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1864, which made all the deposits of $500 and over liable to assessment. For the remaining five months up to Jan. 1, 1873, they are to be ascertained under the provisions of the act of June 6, 1872, which exempts all deposits of $2,000 and under. The new law is construed not to exempt $2,000 out of the deposits of a person whose deposit exceeds that sum, but simply to exempt the bank from taxation upon all deposits under that amount in the name of one person. In the case of all deposits exceeding $2,000, the tax must be paid upon the entire amount, without any exemption whatever.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President telegraphed from Mifflin, Penn., this morning that he was detained there by snow and ice, but expects to reach Washington in the late train to-night. But little business was transacted in the Departments this morning, and they were closed at noon until Thursday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $5,089,961 65; coin, $71,269,763 09; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,285,000.

Baltimore Frozen in Also.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 24.

The cold snap of Sunday and Sunday night for a time effectually closed up the harbor and river with ice two or three inches thick. Early yesterday morning navigation as far down as North Point, for all but vessels having steam as a propelling power, was impossible, though later in the day, after the busy little steam tugs had broken up the ice, several sailing vessels left the port, though somewhat retarded by the floating ice. The ice-boat Maryland went down the river in the forenoon and opened a track as far as North Point. As soon as the way had been made it was blocked up again by floating ice, carried into it by a strong south-west wind. Vessels below North Point found it impossible to come up until the Maryland took five of them in tow and brought them to the city. Several others attempted to sail up through the broken track, but the current of floating ice was too strong for them, and they had to remain below. The Norfolk boats came up as usual, in the morning, though experiencing considerable difficulty. There were several vessels lying off North Point and in Rock Creek yesterday, waiting to get up. A number of tugs went down during the day and towed up several oyster pungies. The ice-boat Maryland is in a splendid condition, and is considered fully competent to keep the harbor open, unless the cold weather becomes excessive and continuous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Announcements and Events.

CHRISTMAS DAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Matinées are to occur at all the theatres, except at Booth's and at Wallack's, this day. The regular evening entertainments may, of course, be attended as usual. The one special performance to which attention should be directed will be given at Steinway Hall, where "The Messiah" is to be sung to-night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Tom Taylor's drama of "Henry Dunbar" was produced at this establishment Monday evening, with Mr. J. W. Wallack in the titular rôle. To the power with which Mr. Wallack represents the many contending emotions which find place in the breast of the conscience-stricken *Dunbar*, we need only refer here, as the public has had too frequent opportunities of judging of the merits of Mr. Wallack's interpretation of the part to render a present allusion thereto necessary. The character of *Margaret Wentworth* was portrayed with much feeling by Miss Bella Pateman, who shared with Mr. Wallack the honors of the evening. A word of praise may also be bestowed on Mr. Sol Smith's *Jerramus*, and on Mr. Pike's *Harlogg*. Mr. Beak's *Major* lacked ease, though it was decidedly amusing. The future at Booth's is promising; the revival of "Richard III.," with Mr. Booth as *Richard* and Mr. Bangs as *Richmond*, is among the performances to be awaited.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged in NEW YORK TIMES	$4,949 26
DEC. 23, 1872.	
Little Edith, present, per F. A. B.	5 00
M. S. P.	10 00
Cash.	3 00
Cash.	5 00
Hawxhurst	5 00
A Friend	1 00
To provide a homeless child with a home.	11 00
C. Ode B.	5 00
From Two Little Safes, for Christmas dinners	3 45
Infant Class of Brick Church, per Mrs. B.	5 00
J. W. B.	20 00
Coquille	1 00
Cash.	1 00
L.	10 00
Christmas for the children, from Council Bluffs, Iowa	1 00
Cash.	10 00
J. H. H.	50 00
From Sarah and Harry	10 00
Miss F. K. S.	10 00
A. L. M.	10 00
From Anna, Willie and Emily	3 00
D. C. and Company	10 00
In memory of Annie, for Sick Children's Fund	5 00
TIMES server	10 00
A friend	25 00
P. J.	5 00
C. A. S.	5 00
J. T. S.	10 00
O. B. C.—a little boy	10
F. O. M., to provide homes for three children	50 00
Southport, Conn	20 00
J. V.	5 00
From the M——d children	50 00
A friend	1 00
B—s	5 00
E. V. S.	5 00
Eugene, Allen, and Lawrence	5 00
S.	3 00
F. L. T.	2 00
Freddie, Lizzie, and Fanny K., of New-Haven, Conn	3 00
From a friend and her little son	5 00
Cash.	1 00
H. D. M.	2 50
From one who loves to make children happy	1 00
C. T. F.	5 00
From four little children, for Christmas dinner	2 00
J. D. O.	5 00
A family of Rahway, N. J.	10 00
For Christmas dinner	2 00
For Christmas	15 00
Contribution of clerks of Chatham National Bank	20 00
J. M.	20 0
Julia and Harry	5 00
F. M.	15 00
W. R.	50 00
H. W. G.	50 00
E. W.	10 00
J. R.	10 00
For the poor children, from John I.	2 00
H. C.	5 00
W. A. H., for the poor children	5 00
Eddie and Nettie	2 00
T. and J.	10 00
From a little girl, for the poor children	10 00
Mrs. E. S——t	10 00
G. W. J.	50 00
Total	$5,099 00

Contribution from Monday Sewing Club of seventy-one new garments, and also package of second-hand clothing.

Contribution of six little girls of Grammar School No. 20, of a Christmas-tree and a package of candies.

Cakes, candies, nuts, and apples, from some young ladies of the Normal School.

Taking Bread Out of the Children's Mouths.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One or more persons are collecting moneys from our citizens on pretense that they are acting for the Children's Aid Society. We have only one collector—Mr. H. A. Holt, well known for many years in our work.

The safest method is to pay subscriptions only in checks, payable to Mr. J. E. Williams, Treasurer, and then no swindle or thievery can occur. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1872.

A Parable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This Erie-Gould corner makes me think of catching bull-heads when I was a boy. I would catch one and throw him into the pond, and catch him again with the same bait before he got out of sight. So Gould went out of Erie, and the bull-heads bit well—now Gould is in again, and they bite almost as well as before.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1872.

The Trial of Dr. Irish—The Jury Considering the Verdict.

The trial of Dr. Lucius B. Irish, for the murder of the late Mr. E. O. Anderson, was terminated yesterday. District-Attorney Britton commenced his address to the jury shortly after 10 o'clock, and concluded until noon. He laid great stress on the testimony of Dr. Doremus, who made the analysis of the stomach of the deceased. He referred to the equivocal relations that had seemed to exist between the prisoner and Mrs. Anderson; to the significant expressions used at different times by Mrs. Anderson in reference to her husband's unwelcome presence, and to the purchase of arsenic. He said that it had been proved that arsenic might produce death after it had been in the system ten hours, and that Dr. Irish was the only person who had access to the deceased within ten hours previous to his death. He insisted that a good case had been made out on circumstantial evidence.

After the noon recess, Judge Pratt delivered his charge to the jury, chiefly on the subject of circumstantial evidence, and at 2:45 o'clock P. M. the jury retired, and, not having agreed upon a verdict up to a late hour last night, they were locked up for the night.

Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth of Pictures of Yale Students.

From the New-Haven Journal, Dec. 24.

The annual photographic epidemic at the College ceased with the completion of the term. It has raged fearfully this year. Few physically well-favored students have escaped it. The seniors have suffered from it universally, and, perhaps, unprecedentedly. What inference of vanity follows the statement of the fact that the students of Yale have purchased pictures of themselves during the last month at a price that will amount in the aggregate to $10,000? The consummate skill of the artist is the excuse made for prodigality in this direction. At least, one of the College papers says, "class pictures are too good to be true this year."

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

How the Day Will Be Celebrated in This City and Elsewhere.

Services in the Churches and Festivals in the Sunday-Schools.

Observances in the Institutions—Christmas Custom—Scenes in the Streets Last Night.

The great festival which is celebrated today throughout the Christian world, no matter under what circumstances it is observed, is one which appeals to the imagination and heart alike. The Feast of the Nativity has been usually commemorated as one of universal rejoicing—the accepted anniversary of the birth of a Redeemer.

The observance of this festival differs from those of Easter; for, though the Feast of the Resurrection is also one of joy and thanksgiving as the commemoration of man's redemption, the events which immediately preceded it gave it a tone of melancholy jubilation, and the solemn, wailing chant for the sacrifice on Calvary mingles with the hallelujahs of Easter. Not so with Christmas. The birth of the promised Savior—the dawning of that glorious light which illuminated a darkened world—was welcomed by the expectant believers, and hailed by them with hosannahs. From the morning on which the Star in the East heralded the birth of Christ until the labors of the Apostles and their disciples had spread the saving words of their Master throughout the nations of the earth, the feast was not generally observed. It remained for the fathers of the primitive Church to inaugurate the commemoration of the festival. Since that time Christmas has been observed as a period of rejoicing and thanksgiving, a time for feasting and jubilee. The best and highest virtues of the human heart are evoked by the influence of the season, and good works and acts of benevolence are characteristic of the day. It is the time when the poor and needy rejoice in the bounty of their more wealthy brethren—the time of the open purse and generous hand—the gathering round the festive board of friends long sundered, and of those who had been long estranged, of social and family reunions, of generous concessions and mutual forgiveness, and of universal love and charity.

Hymn for Advent.

BY DEAN STANLEY.

The Lord is come! On Syrian soil,
The Child of poverty and toil—
The Son of Sorrow, born to know
Each varying shade of human woe;
His joy, His glory to fulfill,
In earth and heav'n, His Father's will;
On lonely mount, by festive board,
On bitter cross—despis'd, ador'd.

The Lord is come! Dull hearts to wake,
He speaks, as never man yet spake,
The Truth which makes His servants free,
The Royal Law of Liberty.
Though heav'n and earth shall pass away,
His living words our spirits stay,
And from His treasures, new and old,
To' eternal mysteries unfold.

The Lord is come! With joy behold
The gracious signs, declar'd of old;
The ear that hears, the eye that sees,
The sick restored to health and ease;
The poor, that from their low estate
Are rous'd to seek a nobler fate;
The minds with doubt and dread possess'd,
That find in Him their perfect rest.

The Lord is come! The world's great stage
Begins a better, brighter age;
The old gives place unto the new;
The false recires before the true;
A progress that shall never tire,
A central heat of sacred fire,
A deep love that soars beyond the tomb,
Reveal that Christ has truly come.

The Lord is come! In Him we trace
The fullness of God's Truth and Grace;
Throughout those words and acts divine
Gleams of th' Eternal splendor shine;
And from His inmost Spirit flow,
As from a height of sunlit snow,
The rivers of perennal life
To heal and sweeten Nature's strife.

The Lord is come! In every heart,
Where Truth and Mercy claim a part;
In ev'ry land where Right is Might,
And deeds of darkness shun the light;
In every church, where Faith and Love
Lift earthward thoughts to things above;
In every holy, happy home,
We bless Thee, Lord, that Thou hast come!

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Christmas Celebrations in Various Countries.

Although Christmas tide as a festival does not appear in the earliest rubrics of the Christian Church, yet it is not to be doubted that in the privacy of his home the Christian, though surrounded by Pagan enemies, was not insensible to the associations of the season. That it was not a festival seems to have resulted from the practice that then prevailed of celebrating the memories of saints and the holiest persons on the day of death rather than that of birth. At the time of the Manichean heresy it had become a church feast-day of the highest importance, but was kept on the 6th day of January. Subsequently by order of a general council the date was authoritatively fixed for the 25th day of December, although tradition pointed out that the birth of the Savior took place in the Spring. But there was at that time no disposition to dispute the voice of the Church, and all confessed that it was better for Christians to keep the festival on the same day. From that time forward there was perfect union on the point, until Pope Gregory determined to reform the calendar, which, by following the Julian calendar, had got astray eleven days. The Eastern Church, under the patriarchate of Constantinople, refused to make the change, consequently the Russians, Armenians, and the Greek Church generally, keep this festival on old Christmas day. Throughout the long range of centuries since the feast was established by the Church, many nations have been added to the fold of Christendom, and among these were principally the warriors of the North, the fair-haired Teutons and Scandinavians. Although bloody in war beyond even the atrocities of classical times, they possessed a deeply-poetic temperament, and the men who tossed the babes of enemies on their spears and drank wine out of the skulls of the vanquished, sang their own rude verses to their harps and shed tears over the fate of imaginary beings. When these nations had imbibed the Christian spirit, and learned to keep the Christian festivals, they were willing to obey their spiritual lords in almost everything. But their poetry and their own festivals they would not give up. They would forbear even to swear by the hammer of Thor, and by the sword of Noden; but the poems which told of Neyga, the white lady, and the Druidic festivals of the Winter, were parts of their own hearts and were never to be abandoned. The Catholic Church, wise in its lenity, thought but rightly of these things in comparison with the bloody spirit, and the barbarities of their new converts, and winked at the curious blending of Pagan observances with Christian rites in the festival of Christmas, on condition that villages should be spared from sacking, and women and children from slaughter in days of war. And as the centuries wore on, and the traditions of the past became obscure, many rites that of old belonged to Neyga, were adopted by the local Church authorities as legitimate worship of the holy mother of God. Not only this, but in each country the national spirit developed many things which clustered around the festival days, and thus produced many variations in the method of keeping them. This is notably the case as regards Christmas. In Italy, where all the traditions were genuinely Christian, the leading thought in the celebrations was ever the birth of Christ. Hence, to represent the scene of the birth pressed itself in the Italian mind as the one thing to be done. This chief representation of the great churches, especially in Rome, on these occasions, is a scenic depiction of the manger, with the holy babe, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph, and grouped around them is a perfect Noah's ark of animals in various postures of interest and reverence. At the Franciscan Church in Rome these representations are famous, costing thousands of dollars. The crowd to see them is tremendous, and sometimes deaths have been caused by suffocation. On the preceding days the shepherds from the Abruzzi, and the herdsmen from the Campagna come to the shrine of the Virgin, accompanied by pifferari, the title given by them to their two pan-pipes, which are to the great instruments of the Highlanders what a mosquito is to a hornet. This is done to cheer the Holy Virgin through the painful period of her accouchement. In Spain, and in Spanish-America generally every family has a representation of the same kind in the best room, and the doors to freely thrown open to visitors. All are welcome to come, and chocolate with plates of sweetmeats is offered to each new comer. Every one is expected to leave his or her card, and the number of visitors is anxiously counted up, to be proudly boasted of to rival families. Though the motive of the representation is undoubtedly religious, and a certain feeling of veneration lies behind the familiarity with which the Latin races seem to handle religious topics, yet the details are often so incongruous as to tempt a stranger to laughter. The figures are of wax, and sufficiently ludicrous in themselves, but when, as often happens, the effect is sought to be heightened by the strains of a concealed music-box, playing waltzes, and the most diseaway love arias of Verdi, it must be admitted that there is some palliation for the derisive shouts with which Americans have described such scenes. The feasting of Christmas tide among the Southerners seems also to be limited to somewhat better fare than ordinary. There is no universal hospitality, no heaping of delicious viands on broad tables that creak under the weight, no cry of wassail, no organised merry-making. The fiesta seems to begin and end around the portals of the church, and the only ones who, besides the priests, bear any part in it are the wild shepherds of the country surrounding Rome. Everything is taken from the New Testament, there are no original ideas flashing into poetry, and the whole proceedings are tame and spiritless.

Among the jolly natives of the North the holiday is very different. Yule was a great Druidic festival long before the Teuton bowed before the cross of Christ, and the splendors of the most prehistoric times have never passed away. The Northern nations, like all the peoples of cold climates, enjoy huge feeding and heavy draughts of wine. At Yule the tables were covered with their favorite meat, the flesh of swine, and a boar's head was brought on the board with ceremonies that became greater and grander every generation. When they had been converted to Christianity, and comprehended its lessons, Christmas became to them a thing of many-sided joys and of complex thought. Not only was Christ represented as a babe, but he was also thought of as the good, beneficent Savior, who walked about the cities of God-beloved Judea in the dim past. Out of this grew a spirit of broad charity, of universal alms-giving, bestowed upon the needy and the unfortunate, not to curry favor with heaven and get a balance in the celestial books, but for the memory of the loving Savior, and because He, when on earth, had been miserable, fed the starving, and raised up the downtrodden and the brokenhearted. The poetry of the Northman broke out in Christmas carols, at first canticles in the vulgate, with ecclesiastic confinement of thought and poverty of expression. But they launched out speedily upon a wider field, and became glorious songs, full of poetry and sentiment. They were at first sung immediately after the mass at midnight, for the Church provided three masses for the festival—one at midnight, one at daybreak, and one in the morning, the grand mass. The interval between the midnight mass and that at daybreak was passed in singing these carols and hyperculist dances, which were altered in by young men and maidens, old women and patriarchs, and the wee toddling things that could scarcel stand. These the men of the Northern nations undoubtedly obtained from the Christians of the South, and there is more than probability in the legend that assigns to them a Pagan origin. In the Christmas tree, and the presents of Knecht Ruprecht which preceded the service in the Church, there is nothing that is not Northern. But when the Christian impulse was strongest among the South Germans, they improved on the Caristmas tree in this beautiful fashion. After the presents had been distributed, the house-father took on one side all the young men who lived under him, and mentioned to them gravely but kindly those things which he had seen during the past year in their conduct with disapproval, and also those things which were worthy of commendation. In like fashion did the house-mother. The practice is still preserved in some wild parts of South Germany, which, satisfied with the progress that Santa Claus' sleigh had made over the snow, were at last content to leave the charming Christmas gifts, and gathered around mamma's knee, grandmamma smiling on the little group, as they listened, with earnest attention, to the beautiful story of the first Christmas, long ago.

In Scandinavian countries the customs are not unlike the German, only here it is the practice to dress up a child as the child Christ, and put on him a crown of gilt foil, with fair outstretched wings of white paper. In France the keeping of Christmas has gradually been falling into desuetude save in Bretagne, Anjou, and Poitou, where they keep up the good old customs, sing carols, go to midnight mass, and ring chimes all night until daybreak. There is a superstition among the Bretons that the cattle of the farm-yard can speak on Christmas Eve, from midnight until 1 A. M., and accordingly many a peasant, half scared to death by his own imaginings, has hid in the stable, hoping to hear them talk. But the watchful cattle have always discovered them, and have remained obstinately mute, which is a pity, as it would do mankind good to know what the brutes think of him. In England, the celebration of Christmas tide has been the theme of so many pens, especially of the great novelist who has ceased to write, that there is little to tell the public which it does not already know. Even in the German style of keeping it it has been universally

A Snow-Flake's Christmas Story.

I am a snow-flake, only a little snow-flake; m, home was away up above yonder gray clouds. Ah! how happily we snow-flakes lived there!—but my subject is of this life, and not of the past. One night the old cloud sailed contentedly along, congratulating herself that all we snow-flakes were fast asleep; but I was not; it seemed wicked to spend that night in slumber, for all our neighbors in the skies appeared as if preparing to unite in celebrating some great event. The moon shed her calm, holy light, smiling benignly on the great world below, of which we timid little snow-flakes had heard such mysterious rumors. Most of the stars were glittering in all their glory, but our cloud, in her course, met a little one still engaged in polishing up his rays. "Tell me, brother," said the cloud, "what is the cause of all this rejoicing in the heavens?" "The cause!" exclaimed the star, pusing in his work from very surprise; "know you not that this is Christmas Eve?" "Is it possible that I could have overlooked the blessed festival? I must hasten to contribute to the general rejoicing. My snowflakes have too long been unmindful of the duty for which they were created," and, with that, she shook her sides, and down we snow-flakes fell. Oh! in what a flurry we fell! How large and dark the world seemed! The wind, hastening to show his approval of the old cloud's endeavor, with laughter, whirled us round and round. When I could so far collect my senses, I found myself rapidly descending among what appeared to me a hopeless labyrinth of formidable-looking buildings. Then the wind proved himself my friend, and showed, in spite of his loud voice and bluff manners, that he had a kindly heart, for by his aid I kept clear of the smoky chimneys, and escaped the other monsters who would soon have made away with little snowflake.

Collecting my scattered wits, I prepared myself for observation.

"Hurrah! Snow! it's come!" cried a voice near me.

Oh! how pleasant it was to find that some one was glad to see me, and peeping into the window, I saw the happy effect the news had on some night-capped children, who joined in a dance of joyful anticipation.

"Surely, Santa Taus will bring me a sled."

"Snow, I declare! How provoking! I did hope we would have an agreeable Christmas," and a discontented face looked out at me from behind the parted curtains of a parlor window.

"I do believe it is snowing!" said mamma, as as she drew down the blinds. "How the children will enjoy to-morrow!"

"Snowing, you say? Ah me!" and the old grandmother's thoughts wandered back to a snowy Christmas in the dim past.

"Sister, it's snowing," whispered the little one, tucked in her snug little bed. "Isn't that nice? I was so afraid Santa Claus couldn't get his sleigh along the bare ground."

"They make me think of angels, the pure white snow-flakes!" last Christmas"—and the lonely widow's thoughts strayed to a little new-made grave in the church-yard, which the snow-flakes were covering fast, spreading a beautiful robe, beneath whose warmth the gentle flowers, types of the Resurrection, would sleep until the awakening of Spring.

"Merry chimes ring out Christmas morning; the sunlight sparkled in splendor on all my brother and sister fairies of the snow; happy laughter met my ear, as the new sled dashed along the slippery pavement. Then the jingle of bells, and a sleigh glided by; from beneath the handsome robes, a happy face looked forth; all signs of discontent had vanished. The children, satisfied with the progress that Santa Claus' sleigh had made over the snow, were at last content to leave the charming Christmas gifts, and gathered around mamma's knee, grandmamma smiling on the little group, as they listened, with earnest attention, to the beautiful story of the first Christmas, long ago.

Christmas was over; the lonely widow arose from her prayers and looked out on the holy night. The beautiful moon shone down on the snow and made it almost as light as day. "Thus," thought she, "does even the night-time of our lives seem light through Him, who on this day was born to be the Light of the World." And she raised her eyes with a smile, thinking of the little angel happy in a home far beyond where the snow-flakes came from.

Please forgive my humble story. I am only a snow-flake, a little Christmas snow-flake, but even the least of us has a mission, for which the Maker intended him, and that of a snow-flake is to set a beautiful example of a life of purity and love. The world is peopled, as it were, with snow-flakes. Some fall in dingy alleys, where their beauty is marred, but they may be just as useful, although in a different way, as those whose lot has fallen in pleasant places.

Dinner to the News-Boys and Shoe-Blacks.

A pleasant scene in the Christmas festivities will occur today. A gentleman had recently returned from Europe, and was about to give a splendid dinner to his friends at Delmonico's on Christmas, when it occurred to him that he had better dine those who would otherwise have no Christmas dinner at all. He has accordingly made liberal arrangements to dine 450 newsboys, bootblacks, and other street boys at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, at 6 P. M. Christmas Day. The tables will be provided with turkeys, pies, plum puddings, coffee, and every luxury which a street boy could desire. Many prominent gentlemen will be present to witness this act of kindly hospitality to the poor lads.

Religious Services.

The religious services in the various churches and houses of worship today will be of a most solemn and impressive character, worthy of the great event which is celebrated. The decorations of the interiors are unique and magnificent. Flowers, evergreens, rare exotics, and innumerable tapers, form a pleasing feature in the ornamentation of churches in which they are used. Special anthems, masses, and choruses have been composed for the occasion. Subjoined is a description of some of the principal churches and the services for the day. The

and suffering will not be forgotten on this joyous festival. The various charitable institutions throughout the City are giving their inmates a holiday feast, and a happy time is expected for them.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Trinity Church has its aisles decorated with trees, connected with garlands of evergreens, the organ-chamber being similarly ornamented. Floral crosses decorate each side of the altar. Rev. Dr. Ogilby and Rev. Mr. Houghton will officiate at the services at 10½ o'clock. Processional Hymn (47) will be sung by the choir. At the Introit the hymn, "O come, all ye faithful," will be rendered. The Kyrie and Nicene Creed, by Hummel, will be sung, and also the Benedictus at the Offertory, by the same composer. The Sanctus, from Hummel's Second Mass, will also be rendered.

St. Paul's Church is neatly dressed with laurel, flowers, holly and evergreens, and floral ornaments are placed on the altar. Rev. Dr. Hart and other clergymen will officiate at the principal service, which will commence at 10½ o'clock. The words of the anthem to be sung are, "I bring you glad tidings." Before the services, the children will sing the Christmas Carol.

Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector, has a most attractive musical programme, including selections from Handel, Verde, Haydn, and other eminent composers. There will be services at 7½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, music will be performed by the full choir of men and boys, under the direction of the organist, Mr. W. F. Williams. Appropriate carols and hymns will be sung, and the programme will include Thomas' Te Deum in B flat, a Benedictus in A, and the alto solo and chorus, "Thou that tellest good tidings to Zion," from Handel's "Messiah."

St. John's Chapel is handsomely adorned with flowers and evergreens. A floral cross, supported by magnificent bouquets, is placed on the altar. Festoons of laurel decorate the galleries and other portions of the interior. Rev. Dr. Cook and Rev. Mr. Wiswall will officiate in the principal service at 10½ o'clock, and the anthem from Handel, "There were Shepherds," &c., will be sung. Dr. Cook will preach from the text: "Unto you this day born a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."

At the Church of the Redemption, Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, Sunday-school Christmas celebration will commence at ½ A. M., and Church service at 11.

At St. Thomas' Church, Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., rector, there will be services at 7½ A. M., with Christmas hymns and carols. Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 A. M., with a sermon by the Rector.

At St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, Rev. Dr. Cooke, rector, the following will be sung at the morning service:

Processional, "Shout the glad tidings, exultingly sing," (Wilson); Venite, (anthem), "O Zion, that tellest," Buck; Gloria, No. 1, in F, E. Howe, Jr.; Gloria, No. 2, in E ♭, Mora; Gloria in Excelsis, von Weber Te Deum, Mercadante; Jubilate, (Stabat Mater,) Rossini; Psalm, "Praise ye the Lord," from Attila; Kyrie, Gilbert, No. 5; Gloria Tibi, (chorus,) Jackson, No. 5; Hymn, "King out the bells, carol,) Hodges.

At St. Alban's Church, the Christmas services commenced last evening with sermon by Rev. Mr. Morrill. There was also a midnight celebration and procession. The services this morning will commence with prayer and sermon.

Christmas festivals will be held at the Church of the Messiah by the congregation of All Souls' Church, at 11 o'clock.

At St. Chrysostom's Chapel, in Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, services will be held at 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10½ A. M., and 5 P. M.

The services in the church of St. Ignatius commenced last night. At 10½ o'clock today there will be a grand choral celebration and a sermon on the holy nativity.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Extensive preparations have been made by all the Roman Catholic churches for the celebration of the ceremonies of today. St. Patrick's Cathedral has never appeared in such a magnificent Christmas dress as its high altar presents today. Above the tabernacle there is a golden sunburst, 16 feet high in diameter, with lights, a short distance around the circle; on either side of the altar there are stars formed of tapers, extending along the whole range of the apsis. The altar is partially covered with tapers in pyramids, and the niches are filled with bouquets of flowers in golden vases.

Very Rev. Dr. Starrs will celebrate the first high mass, and Rev. Archbishop McCloskey will officiate in the principal service at 10½ o'clock. Mr. Schmitz's Grand Mass will be sung.

The usual services will be held in the other Roman Catholic churches at the customary hours.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

A festival will be held at the Union Home and the School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

The Children's Aid Society will give entertainments to the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, the Girls' Lodging-house, at No. 27 St. Mark's-place, Rivington-street, and the similar institution at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street.

The children of the Eighteenth-street M. E. Sunday-school will be entertained at the school-room this morning at 10½.

A festival will be provided for the delectation of the foundlings at the Asylum No. 3 North Washington-square.

Services in the new chapel of the Five Points House of Industry will commence at 1 o'clock. The exercises will consist in singing of glees, solos, duets, and choruses, together with recitations and calisthenic exercises. At 3 o'clock dinner will be served in the play-room. At 4 o'clock the gifts from a large Christmas tree will be distributed in the chapel. Five hundred children will be provided for.

The Association for the Benefit of the Colored Orphans will provide the children under their care with a good dinner.

Mr. William M. Fiess, the well-known Broadway merchant, will give a sumptuous dinner to several hundred newsboys and boot-blacks at their home, No. 49 Park-place.

The Christmas dinner of the Fifth Ward Industrial School (Children's Aid Society) took place yesterday at No. 141 Hudson-street. The exercises consisted of singing, readings, &c., after which all the children were regaled with turkey and plum-pudding, kindly supplied by Mrs. Lewis Livingstone, of University-place.

The inmates of the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction will receive the usual attention and customary dinner today.

THE BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, is beautifully decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, and appropriate quotations are displayed round the edifice. The services will begin at 10½ o'clock A. M. A Christmas address will be delivered by Dr. Schenck, after which the ceremony of Holy Communion will take place, followed by adult and infant baptism.

There will be no religious services in Plymouth Church today; a series of tableaux and other entertainments will be given in the evening, during the course of which an address will be delivered by Mr. Beecher.

The services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague-street, will commence at 7 o'clock, with prayer and Communion. At 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall will preach the sermon.

At the Catholic churches the usual services will be held, and the day observed according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

In St. Mark's Church the services will commence at 6½ A. M., today.

Services at Calvary and St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal churches, will commence at 10 A. M.

At the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, St. John's M. E. Church, Grace (P. E.) Church, and at many others less prominent, Christmas will be observed today, or during the rest of the week, with appropriate exercises.

AT STATEN ISLAND.

At the various churches on Staten Island the day will be observed according to the ceremonials of the different denominations. At St. Jean's Lutheran Church, Port Richmond, the Moravian Church, New Dorp, the Methodist Church, Travisville, and the Church of the Ascension, Factoryville, religious services and Sunday-school festivals will be held. At St. Mary's, Clifton, St. Peter's, New-Brighton, and other Roman Catholic Churches, the usual masses will be celebrated and customary services performed. Services will also be held in St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, Christ Church and the Church of the Redeemer, New-Brighton.

AT NEW-JERSEY.

Christmas Day will be observed in New-Jersey by services in the churches and the usual social festivities. At the assembly halls and opera-houses in Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City there are to be entertainments of various associations, while the different societies have appointed parades and other demonstrations.

Christmas Eve at Trinity Church.

Among the more interesting of the festivals, last evening, was the gathering at Trinity Church of the children of Trinity Sunday-schools. About 500 children were present, each of whom received a gift from the well-laden Christmas tree. The services preliminary to the presentation of Christmas gifts consisted of singing and an address by the Rector, Dr. Dix. Then followed the distribution of gifts from the ever-replenished Christmas tree, a duty which was gracefully performed by the venerable Dr. Orlesby, and then with "Gloria in Excelsis" by the choir of the Church, the audience was dismissed, and the children, in joyful possession of their various Christmas presents, returned to their homes.

How the Day Will be Observed.

Last night, when all other marts were thronged by thrifty housewives and their mates in search of suitable viands for the dinner of the year, the grocery stores did an immense business. Of course, it is needless to observe that the busiest of them were to be found in the densely populated tenement districts, where the purchasers and purchases would easily have furnished material for a graphic chapter or touching picture. Still, despite the wierd and pathetic features plentiful here, the most peculiar characteristics in the trade were visible only in those stores which stand on the confines of the respectable poor and wealthy parts of this City. For instance, on Sixth-avenue, above Jefferson Market, where each old brown-stone front in the side streets no longer serves as the abode of a single family, but is occupied by two at least. Whose limited means will not allow them to pay more than $800 or $700 a year rent for an upper or lower floor, stands a large grocery, or what would be styled in England a "huckster-shop." In it can be had anything and everything known to ordinary cooks. The materials for any meal can be bought there. Outside, vegetables now in season are displayed in all their freshness, which is scarcely preserved despite the time elapsed since their removal from the garden; inside the fruits of other climes and seasons are preserved in cans and jars, while around the floor and walls are ranged barrels and baskets of good things and essentials, scarcely two of which came from the same locality. Teas, coffees, sugars, spices, bread, crackers, rusks, cakes, oils, wines, liquors, cigars, chewing tobacco, confectionery, patent medicine, sardines, boot-blackings, condensed milk, brooms, hams, brushes, milk, syrups, beef, pork, mutton, turkeys, geese, chickens, game, halibut, bake, mackerel, and almost everything that can be thought of are on hand and for sale in this establishment. With such an invoice of stock the proprietor finds little difficulty in making a living. All the year round he supplies his customers, who, besides those already described are found among the wealthy denizens of Fifth-avenue, one block above, and the poorer folks two and three blocks in the tenement district, alike. Almost any day of the year his place presents a busy appearance, and his clerks in "Boston particulars," white sleeves and aprons, find enough to do to wait upon the people wanting goods. But last night such a scene was witnessed there as must certainly have gladdened the dealer's trafficking soul. Crowds of men, women and children, in motley garbs, packed the space outside. The poor came themselves or sent their daughters, the well-to-do one-floor occupants came in person, and the rich were invariably represented by sleek colored servitors, or John, the man of all work. Each class can be distinctly seen, if not in its representative, in the purchases, whose dimensions are for small sums according to the means (alas! not the necessities) of the buyer. The poor, having great needs and slender means, make small purchases; the one-floor people being better off, correspondingly increase their outlay, and John and the colored man fairly stagger under the weight of the good things they carry off, are unable to convey them home without aid of the grocer's wagon. But the most remarkable feature in all this affair of barter and sale is that the largest buyers pay the least ready cash. When a little girl with broken shoes, calico frock, and linsey-woolsey shawl drawn over her head and face, so as to conceal all the ravages of a blue-tipped nose and a pair of bright eyes, which rest hungrily on the cakes and rosy gapples, asks abstractedly for "tincints-worth-of-tea-a-bag-o-flour-two-pound-sugar-an'-a-half-pound-o-raisins-and-suet-for-me-mother-Sir?" the white-sleeved clerk immediately demanded, "Who is your mother? Have you the money?" If the reply was in the negative the clerk turned to the next customer, who being the colored servitor, was asked with a smile, "What can I do for you, Sir?" Then he received an order so large as to necessitate the careful use of pencil and paper to prevent an item being forgotten. Strange to say, notwithstanding the enormous quantity of goods sold, the agreeable clerk would add, was—"I'll send them round immediately." Not a word about money! People bought beyond their means, too. There were some getting turkeys, geese, brandy, raisins, preserves, Irish whisky, and other delicacies, who were ragged garments and broken boots. But this was accounted for by the brief conversation which two individuals carried on *en passant* outside, after a meagre-looking woman, wearing a rubber boot, a carpet slipper, and a piece of a patchwork quilt, bought a turkey which weighed twelve pounds, two bottles of brandy, one of Bourbon whisky, a small measure of potatoes, two pounds and a-half of flour, a pound of raisins, and a lemon. On the sidewalk a friend met her, and, learning her errand, said: "How much did it cost you, Mrs. Moynahan?" "Only $12, Ma'am." "Twelve—(a pause)—Did you pay your next month's rent?" "No! nor the last." "What'll you do?" "Faith, I don't know! But Mick swore we wouldn't have cowld turnips while he had a dollar to the fore. So the rent must take care of itself." Every one bought what seemed to them best calculated to furnish good cheer, determined to make the most of Christmas, which comes but once a year!

Christmas Trees.

We are all familiar with the conventional Christmas trees, the evergreens covered with toys, and splendent with wax candles, icicles of glass, and balls of glittering metal. Such are hallowed by our memories of childhood, of parents' love, and of friends perhaps no more. Many of us, too, are more or less acquainted with the sombre pines, firs, or spruces, which we adapt to our Winter decorations; but few are aware how beautiful they appear in their forest homes.

To be sure, in Summer we cannot but note the contrast between the lively greens of the deciduous trees, with their light and delicate spray, and the darker masses of the coniferous foliage. While ordinary trees, such as the elm, the maple, and the oak, allow their principal stems to dissolve, as it were, into branches, the great pine family, as a rule, subordinate the limbs to the main trunk, and assume a pyramidal form. By this habit, and their peculiar fructification, we can always distinguish them, varied as their different forms may be; but it is in Winter that they are most noticeable, when they form the only green ornaments which Nature retains in her costume. They seem to be given us in order that we may preserve our faith in the coming Summer, and that we may not become totally disheartened by the storms of Winter and isolation.

It well repays one, after a snow-storm, to wander in the woods. It is there that the evergreens may be seen in their perfection. To the admiring eyes of waking childhood, the highly ornamental Christmas-tree cannot be more beautiful. The skeletons of the maples, beeches, and chestnuts, new seem mournful enough; the more so, perhaps, from the fact that they still retain within their trembling grasp a handful of their Summer leaves. But now is the holiday of the evergreens. They wade knee-deep in snow; they catch it as it falls, and weave of it most wonderful coronets and garlands. Let us shake hands with some tall Silver pine, the crystallized hoky water falls upon us like a blessing. And how tasteful is the costumes of these trees! Here is one, radiant with diamonds, defying the imitation of man; while another, near by, is clothed in bridal purity. As the cool breeze rock them to and fro, they join in a gladsome snow-ball frolic, and pelt each other playfully with the woolly whiteness. Their outline is distinct against the clear blue sky, which, with their concentration of foliage, gives them a certain aspect of majesty.

The pines, with their feathery foliage; the stately hemlocks, with their delicate tracery of leaves; the double junipers, and the *arbor-vitæ*, all present different forms of beauty, but there are other, humbler plants, used in our Christmas decorations, upon which it will be polite to call. We will meet the red berry-clusters of the alex, looking very precious, where all else seems dark; the caressing "Creeping Jenny" (a kind of *Lycopodium*), and the mountain-laurel. In place of the snowy masses with which the latter beautifies the month of June, are equally lovely bunches of snow-flowers, the souls of the departed still lingering about their earthly homes. We will find the "prince's pine" still retaining its glossy leaves, and perhaps will and there may gather the red hips of the rose. But all these smaller plants belong to the Summer months, and at this season cannot compare with the knightly evergreens—who, all too quickly, wave us their courteous adieu.—*The Aldine.*

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 10°; 6 A. M., 10°; 9 A. M., 10°; 12 M., 19°; 3 P. M., 18½°; 6 P. M., 12½°; 9 P. M., 10½°; 12 P. M., 9½°. Average temperature yesterday, 10¾°.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Exchanges and business houses closed early yesterday, on account of the proximity of Christmas.

Controller Green yesterday paid to the Police Department, on account of street cleaning, the sum of $30,000.

A very large business was transacted at the Custom-House yesterday, the receipts of the day being over $600,000.

William Dunham, the Mississippi forger, left for Jackson, Miss., yesterday, in charge of two Government detectives.

Theodore Jacobs was arrested and gave bail in $500, before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of selling tobacco without paying the special tax.

The fifth anniversary of the Immanuel Sunday-school will take place at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

One of the steam pipes used for heating the new buildings at the south-west corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, burst yesterday morning, filling the building with steam. No one was injured.

Richard Brandon, alias "Limpy Dick," who was arrested for having stolen a large number of keys from the Post-office, was yesterday held by Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Controller Green paid the Boulevard laborers yesterday, the amount due them to the 15th December inst., amounting to the sum of $46,000. All of the rolls of laborers which have been received at the Controller's office to December 15th have been paid.

Daniel Dugan, aged seventy, of No. 307 First-avenue, fell on the sidewalk opposite No. 227 East Twenty-second-street, yesterday, and, fracturing his skull, died a few minutes after reaching Bellevue Hospital, to which he had been removed in an ambulance.

Mr. Silas B. Seaman, a broker, died at the Park Hospital yesterday from injuries received under the wheels of a car of the Belt line, at the foot of Wall-street, on Saturday evening. The deceased was thirty-five years of age, unmarried, and a resident of Flushing, Long Island.

A meeting of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, which was to have been held yesterday, did not take place for want of a quorum, the Controller being the only member present at the hour appointed. The Board will meet tomorrow at 2½ P. M.

The monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Thursday next. The following paper read at the last meeting by R. S. Guernsey, Esq., entitled "Juries and Physicians on Questions of Insanity," will be made the subject of discussion for that evening.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society last evening at the wigwam, fourteenth-street, the following were initiated members of the organization: Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, Assistant Alderman Lloyd, M. Clancy, Andrew J. White, James J. Maulin, Maurice Power, James Dunlap, Edward Henry, Luke C. Grimes, and Joseph A. Lyons.

BROOKLYN.

The tax receipts in the City Collector's office, for the month up to date, amount to $1,589,-000 94.

The contracts for cleaning the streets in 1873 were awarded by the Commissioner of City Works, yesterday morning, as follows: Middle Division—P. Dunnigan, $60,000. Eastern and Western Divisions—Scrimshaw Pavement Company, $97,200.

The Coroner's jury at the inquest on the body of Albert Gibson, a colored child, aged three years, of No. 323 Classon-avenue, charged that death was the result of neglect on the child's mother, Frances Gibson. Upon this finding the woman was arrested yesterday, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Phebe Vandevast, of Jamaica, was seriously burned on Monday evening by her clothes taking fire from a stove in her sitting-room.

One of the recently-imported Italians was found frozen to death, on Monday morning, near Glendale Station, on the South-side Railroad.

The man found frozen to death at Berlin Station, on Monday morning, was Paul Faulk, an inmate of the Jamaica Poor-house. He left the institution last Sunday morning without the knowledge of the keepers.

The Queens County Court-house trouble is likely to make some work for the next Legislature. It is understood that a bill will be introduced to amend the Court-house act by increasing the appropriation for the building to $300,000 instead of $150,000, as it now stands.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Kelly, arrested on Monday night in Jersey City, for stabbing Thomas Gray, was yesterday held to await the result of Gray's injuries.

The foundry of the Grant Locomotive Works was set on fire yesterday by the upsetting of a ladle of molten iron, but the flames were soon extinguished. One man was badly burned.

William Collier, of Paterson, charged with setting his rolling-mill on fire on Sunday evening, was released yesterday on $12,500 bail. It is understood that he has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Henry L. Mullio was arrested yesterday at Paterson, and held in bail in the sum of $1,000 on suspicion of having set on fire a small furniture-store kept by him at No. 96 Broadway, Paterson. The fire was put out with trifling loss. The place was insured for $800 in the Continental of New-York.

While a party of laborers were engaged in a sewer excavation on Jersey City Heights, on Monday afternoon, the embankment caved in, burying four of them. On extricating them, Patrick Jennings, one of the men, was found to be much exhausted, and he has since died from his injuries. Deceased leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances.

Personal.

Gen. T. G. Pitcher, of Washington; Lieut.-Commander S. F. Shaw, of the United States Navy, and Col. R. Hall, of Texas, are at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. Peabody Young, of Princeton, N. J., is at the St. Germain Hotel.

Paulze de Ivoy, of the French Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Henry M. Stanley is at the St. George Hotel.

State Senator Wm. T. Horrobin, of Bennington, Vt., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of North Easton, Mass.; Gen. J. S. Casement, of Ohio; J. J. Belden, of Syracuse; and H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

H. W. Brook, of Philadelphia, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Col. C. C. Cusick, of the United States Army; Dr. J. K. Hay, of St. Louis, and Prof. M. W. Whitney, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

F. Nicolay, of Paris; Judge Bell, of Texas, and R. M. Lapice, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Sidney Post, United States Consul at Vienna, is at the Hoffman House.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

At a late hour last night, the remains of an unknown man, about forty years of age, were found lying on the Harlem Railroad track at Seventy-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and were taken to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station. The deceased has sandy hair, whiskers, and mustache, and was attired in a black coat and gray p

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

We anticipated that although several auctions were announced to occur at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 24, that but little business would be transacted, and such was the case, for but one sale was consummated, viz.: Sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, under the direction of M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, of two four-story brick stores and tenements and lots—latter each 22 by 93.8—situate on the south side of East Thirty-fourth-street, 221 feet east of Third-avenue, sold together, subject to incumbrances, amounting to $23,000, for $13,200 over and above this sum, making the total price realized $36,200, purchased by Alfred J. Taylor for parties in interest. The remaining auctioneers of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by Jas. M. Miller of four-five-story brick tenement-houses and lots, Nos. 228, 230, 232, 234 East Seventy-fifth-street, west of Second-avenue, announced to Friday next, Dec. 27. Sale by Hugh N. Camp of house and lot on East Sixteenth-street, east of Avenue A, adjourned to Jan. 7, 1873. Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of house and lot on East Fifty-seventh-street, east of Second-avenue, adjourned to Jan. 6, 1873. Sale by same auctioneer of six lots on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, west of Fourth-avenue, not announced as settled, and property withdrawn; and sale by same auctioneer of house and lot No. 63 Elizabeth-street, north of Bayard-street, postponed indefinitely, owing to the non-appearance of redeeming lessee and his tenants. Today being Christmas, the Exchange will be closed.

Exchange Sale, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

4-story brick store, tenements and lots, East 54th-st., n. s., 221 ft. e. of 3d-av., lots each 22x 93.8, sold together $38,250

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 23.

Elizabeth-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 22x94. $14,000
Prospect-place, w. s., 17.1 ft. s. of 43d-st., 16.8x54. 15,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x75..... 15,000
49th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5..... 29,000
7th-st., s. s., 281.3 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.8x102.5 18,000
39th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.8..... 20,000
Avenue C, w. s., 40 ft. s. of 17th-st., 22x88, h. and l..... 17,000
Park-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 40th-st., 18x90..... 30,000
5th-av., s. e. corner 49th-st., 28x100..... 130,000
5th-av., s. e. corner 42d-st., 25.1x65; 4th-av., e. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 42d-st., 25.1x35.7; 4th-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 42d-st., 25.1x52, 1-10 part..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The valuable property on 5th-av., south-east corner of 37th-st., being 130 feet on the avenue by 112.6 feet on 37th-st.

ALSO FOR SALE, on 5th-av., the corner of 44th-st., 98 feet on 5th-av. by 130 feet on 44th-st.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.

NOS. 718 AND 720 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL. EXTRA LARGE LOT. WOULD BE IMPROVED TO SUIT TENANT.

For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST., LOT 50x100 FEET. WOULD BE LEASED FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH RENEWAL. APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY, NO. 22 PINE-ST.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS houses for sale: No. 1 East 62d-st.; Nos. 8 and 60 West 57th-st.; Nos. 14, 16, and 20 East 57th-st; Nos. 20 and 43 West 56th-st.; No. 29 West 55th-st.; No. 6 East 54th-st., (with stable;) Nos. 8 and 10 West 53d-st.; No. 15 East 52d-st.; No. 12 West 52d-st.; Nos. 5 and 14 East 48th-st.; No. 11 East 41st-st. Also, Nos. 560, 566, and 735 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale a magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x80; lot half the block; finished in hard-wood, frescoed, and replete with the latest improvements. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Basement Rooms G and H.

FIFTH-AV., 45TH-ST.—EXCEEDINGLY well finished, most magnificently furnished and decorated, full size dwelling for sale very reasonably; also, medium size house adjoining unfurnished. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

LOTS.—FINE CORNER LOTS AND SINGLE lots on 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. Also on 44th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 62d, 64th, 67th, 69th, 70th, 77th, 80th, 83d, 88th, 92d, 94th, and 99th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Bargains.

ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION PALACE.—Vacant lots opposite and in the vicinity of the projected Industrial Exhibition Palace, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, rooms G and H.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with bath, three stores on street, and 180 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished houses to let for the season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 26, THAT VALuable three-story brick high-basement house, No. 110 East 17th-st., north side, five doors from Cram's corner; rent, $3,000.

Also, that four-story English-basement furnished house, No. 207 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.; a 15 per cent investment.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company, possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A—TO LET—NO 6 CORTLANDT-ST., NORTH side, near Broadway, a large and desirable five-story brown-stone front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions—per 25x115 feet. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

FACTORY TO LEASE—FORTY HORSE-power engine, and shafting without wood-working machinery, near Bridge-street Ferry, Brooklyn. Address H. W. C., Box No. 1,672, New-York City Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 230 WEST 36TH-st., fronting Central Park, four rooms, $12.

INSURANCE.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

S. S. WALCOTT,
President.

I. REMSEN LANE,
SECRETARY.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 18, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 130 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Boston fire. In case of failure to pay the said assessment as or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

MARCUS F. HODGES,
President.

OLIVER A. DRAKE,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

If applied for soon, the stock, fixtures and good will of an old established country store, situated in Hunbesonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location tip-top; rare chance for a good business man. Apply in person to W. M. VAN KLECK, No. 122 Warren-st., New-York City, or A. S. HASBROOK, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BUSINESS PARTNER WANTED.

With a small capital, but energetic and reliable; a new and finely opening business—the introduction and sale of natural history specimens, models, &c., and the publication of cheap and popular works on natural science. Apply in person at No. 18 Cooper Union.

TO RENT.—TO A PERSON OF ABILITY and experience, a well established and prosperous boarding and day school for young ladies, pleasantly situated in southern New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A PERSON WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a partner with $5,000 or $10,000 to engage in the woolen and Italian business for cash. Address A. B. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

CAPITAL WANTED TO INTRODUCE A new article. Address ARCTIC, Box No. 120 *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED,)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,800,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

I., B., & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible GOLD BONDS,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and WESTERN ROAD from Indianapolis to Pekin, 20 3/4 miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and has net earnings sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 217 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have, when completed, an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

Nearly **100 miles of the Extension is finished**, and the whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one corporation, of 420 miles, in a country surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of **90** AND INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination.

Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO BANKERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$42,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
92,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
25,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
93,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
12,000 CAIRO TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000 GRAVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

Until further notice the Bonds remaining on hand can be obtained, at par and interest, by application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached, due May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company; with a provision that, should the Company hereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these Bonds shall be included in such mortgages. The Bonds can either be registered in the name of the owner, or pass as "Bearer" Bonds, as desired, from time to time.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
JAS. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON.
} Finance Committee.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 16, 1872.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., are hereby notified that the SINKING FUND for 1873 will be invested in those Bonds at the lowest rates offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Penn.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Ultramine Company, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872, at 3 P. M.

STUART GWYNN, Vice-President.

L. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

OLD INDIANA STATE BONDS WITH over-due coupons bought.

[illegible] and 24 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** of track actually laid and in running order, offered to close out the loan.

The New-Jersey division of the Road is finished and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $847,500

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means in support of the Government," passed April 12, 1866, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $1,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 31st day of December instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The stock maturing on the 1st day of January, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan, at par.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 31st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January, at the office of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
WILLSON H. BISHOP, Comptroller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT and SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN. No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872, and reopened TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 14, 1873.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 62 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons insuring policies on risks wh ch shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NAtional Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where coupons and State bonds are exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

J. A. BRADLEY, Cashier.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A young man, aged twenty, and conversant with the business, wishes a situation as cashier; A 1 references. Address X. Box No. 1,867 New-York Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1892, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of ..... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
OFFER A FEW DESIRABLE

10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY NATIONAL BANK.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN NEW-YORK.

THE CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN R.R.

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, bearing interest at Seven per cent. in Gold Coin, "of or equal to the present standard." Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The Jacksonville, North-Western and South-Eastern Railroad, in connection with the CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. of Virginia, a distance of over **30** miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion only that bonds amounting to **$600,000** are now offered at **85** and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. The road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We recommend these bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to **GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,**

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $16,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest, practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, and the parties in interest are among the best business men of Milwaukee.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,

OF LONG ISLAND,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Descriptive pamphlets furnished upon application.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 2, proximo, and reopened Jan. 2, 1873.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY,
FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on the evening of 31st of December, 1872, and remain closed until the evening of 31st January, 1873.

E. F. HATFIELD, Jr., Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY,
DEC. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-houses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NOTICE.—STOLEN ON THE 20TH INST., the following securities: Ten (10) one thousand dollar income bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, Nos. 2,346 to 2,355 inclusive; also one hundred shares of stock of the two hundred shares capital stock of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, standing in the name of the Taylor Iron-works. All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the above-named securities.

J. H. WALKER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 852 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

AT NO. 312 5TH AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Tuesday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Jersey City INSURANCE COMPY.

ORGANIZED 1857.

OFFICE No. 23 GRAND-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 16, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) per Cent., payable on demand in

GOLD.

This Company insures principally detached dwelling-houses. Has no agents outside of the state of New-Jersey.

Total amount of losses sustained since the 1st day of last June, $7,427 16.

JESSE PAULMIER, President.

W. GAMBLE, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. from earnings and surplus assets, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, inst., payable in stock of the Company on and after the 15th day of February, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank, New York, and at the Company's office, Watertown. Transfer-books to remain closed from the 1st to the 20th day of January inclusive.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented, for which checks will be ready Jan. 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 25th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst.

C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cook & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan 20, 1873.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

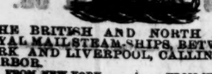
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25. Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1. Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.
Parthia, Wed'day, Jan 8 Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast Glasgow, Hamburg, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARSIA will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 12½ P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec 25, 1872.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $20, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
*Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Built-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.....3,000 tons
The next steamer of this line
GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,
will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 31.
Carries goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built exsressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin.....53 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$29
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, DODD'S.....Wed'day, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Saturday, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.
These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$29, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.
CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH-RIVER.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.
From New-York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 28...AUSTRALIA...Saturday, Jan. 18*
Saturday, Jan. 4.....VICTORIA.....Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11.....EUROPA.....Saturday, Feb. 1.
Saturday, Jan. 18.....ANGLIA.....Saturday, Feb. 8.
Saturday, Jan. 25.....INDIA.....Saturday, Feb. 15.
At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $75; Steerage, $35; Excursion tickets, $125; Steerage, $70. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF —.....Thursday, 1873.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan 11, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $60, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 28
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
PEREIRE.....DASSE.....Saturday, Feb. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE. TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jos. PRICE...Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 8, 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 15, at —
IDAHO Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 22, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 33 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (ENG.) DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPS.....Thursday, Dec. 12
DRAGON, WESTON.....Saturday, Dec. 28
Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to E. S. HORSFALL & SONS, No. 76 South-st., New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Wed'sday, Dec. 25
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat. Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Sat., Jan. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 4 P. M.
The steam-ships
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 24.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 26.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 28.
Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the Northeastern Railroad to Florence, Chester, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passage and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY, D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.
EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Dec. 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamers for Capt. Ionchine at Acapulco, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, salina Cruz, and Port Angel.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 26 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 46 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, '73
EAGLE, Capt. PINKERTON.....Feb. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS
FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tues., Dec. 17
COLON, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur., Jan. 9
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.
Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 56 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 56 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
EMPIRE STATE, and OLD COLONY,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 22d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN MICHIELS, plaintiff, against ERNESTINE MICHIELS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 20, 1872.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1872.
GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n27-law6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—TIFFANY & CO., plaintiffs, vs. THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at No. 61 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and, if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $4,730, and with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1872, besides costs.
R. DAILY, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.
n27-law6wW*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873 for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed, so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable despatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of Postmasters and Postal Agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the Agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the Agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract, is estimated at two billion ninety-four million, the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundreds per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-seven million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term, without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post-office in the place where the same are manufactured; or in such quantities at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., (each denomination being kept separate); at the Postmaster-General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Postmaster-General, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps of the several denominations required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon the usual terms, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in fulfilling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; and spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the Agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps received and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing appropriations heretofore made for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of the contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if it were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient securities, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. THOWBRIDGE, Administrator.
s18-1awsm W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 827 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, 20th day of November, 1872.
MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-1aw8mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 23 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.
JOHN LAWRENCE,
LEONARD JACOB, } Executors.
o16-1awsmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 24 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.
MARIA H. THOMAS.
s25-1aw6mW

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. and the TIMES Westside Office,
No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for horses and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. E. SMITH & CO., No. 9 Warren-st.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, Government Blankets, Mule Collars, Harness, Mexican Saddles, Tents, Canvas, Waterproof Wagon, Horse Covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD, IN THE City. Nos. 147, 149, and 151 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
EUROPEAN PLAN.
No 645 Broadway, Corner Bleecker-st.
GOOD ROOMS 50 PER DAY.
Meals' Reconstructed.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rooms from $5 to $10 per week.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,327 Broadway.

NO. 109 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR BROADway and 6th-av. To let, with board, one square room, southern exposure, with large closet, and two hall rooms; also a large back parlor; hot and cold water; family private; references.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET FURnished, without board, large front and back room on second floor; near Grand Hotel. No. 29 West 31st-st.; references.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished bedroom to rent, to a gentleman, in Association Building. Apply at the Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., Room No. 10.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE. —Double and single rooms on first, second and third floors, suitable for single gentlemen and families; closet-room, free table board, &c. Call all week.

NO. 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 26th-st.—To rent, with board, parlor and bedroom on second floor, front.

NO. 213 EAST 13TH-ST.—TO LET, IN A private family, a handsomely furnished back parlor, with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT No. 32 West 26th-st., has a large, handsomely-furnished room to let, without board.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, agent, No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 8 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

THE MOST ELEGANT PENMANSHIP in the world at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No 875 Broadway. All are invited to call and see specimens of improvement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; over 200 students in 1872; all made splendid progress. A large number all good positions in first-class houses.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Gentlemen, ladies, or boys prepared practically for business; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

RARE OPPORTUNITY!

A gentleman, who has taught many years in Paris, is desirous of forming classes of from four to six pupils, for gentlemen, ladies, or children, to give lessons in French, drawing, and painting, in oil or water colors; terms, $5 per quarter for each pupil. Address Prof. PERRELET, Box No. 5,358, Post-office, New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 26 EAST 61D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department. Children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 5 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 23d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., D. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 59 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business. The Winter session will begin Jan. 9, 1873. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family school of the highest order, for twenty-five young ladies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zoology, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools at low rates. Pupils AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal. C. A. MILES.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADUATE from Paris, is open for an engagement either in a family or school. Several years' experience in young ladies' schools; excellent references given as to character and capacity. Address Prof. G. H., Box No. 140 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, Times Up-town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fancy Desks for the Holidays.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
153 Chatham-street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken.

NEW-YORK FIRES.

A Million Dollars' Worth of Property in Flames.

Barnum's Museum and Other Buildings Wholly Destroyed.

The Entire Collection of Wild Animals Burned to Death.

Narrow Escape of Working Girls in Centre-Street.

A Startling Record of Ruin by Fire Within Twenty-Four Hours.

At 4:10 o'clock yesterday morning, as Patrolman Raymond, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, was on duty on Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, his attention was attracted by cries of "Fire." He ran down Fourteenth-street toward Third-avenue, and when he arrived opposite Barnum's Museum he found volumes of smoke issuing from the building. An alarm rap soon brought to his assistance several officers from the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Precincts. The doors of the building were forced open, and the Police found that the whole of the rear portion of the premises was on fire. An alarm was immediately sent out by telegraph to the Fire Department and to the Police, and this was quickly responded to. Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 was the first to arrive, and was promptly followed by Engine Companies Nos. 5, 14, 33, 25, and 18, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 9 and 7. District Engineer Benjamin Gloquel took charge of the companies as they arrived on the ground, and, placing the steamers in the most advantageous positions, in a very short time had several streams of water playing on the fire. Owing to the highly combustible nature of the building, constructed as it was of a frame-work of wood, covered with corrugated iron, and the inflammable character of the fittings and contents, the flames spread with great rapidity, defying all the well-directed efforts of the firemen to keep them in check. By the time the firemen had arrived on the ground the interior of the edifice was in flames, and the fire was spreading along the roof beams. An effort had been made by the Police and the keepers in the place to rescue some of the valuable animals on exhibition in the menagerie. This was only slightly successful. Two of the elephants, known as "Jennie" and "Sam," were unchained and led out without any serious difficulty. The elephants were very much frightened at the fire and smoke, and appeared to be completely cowed by the fear which had taken possession of them. After they reached the street they were hurried to a stable in Eleventh-street, where the horses attached to the circus are kept. The camel was next rescued and taken to the stable, and these three are all that are left of the splendid collection of animals which had taken years to bring together. As the flames reached the cages occupied by the lions, tigers, and leopards, their roars and screams echoed on the night air. They rushed to and fro along the narrow confines of their cages, and endeavored, by the exertions of their greatest strength, to rend asunder the stout iron bars which prevented their escape. The keepers dared not open the cages and allow them to escape, and they were literally roasted alive in their pens. A desperate attempt was made to rescue the four giraffes in the building, but the flames spread so rapidly that the dangerous project was abandoned, and the firemen, Police, and keepers were driven out by the advancing heat and smoke. For a short time the howls and cries of the poor beasts, perishing in the midst of the flames, were heard, but they were soon drowned in the roar of the flames, as they sped forward on their career of destruction.

In the meantime Engineer Gloquel, finding that all his efforts to subdue the fire with the force at his command were futile, and that not only was the circus building doomed to destruction, but that the surrounding property was in imminent danger, sent out a second alarm, which brought to the scene of the conflagration engines Nos. 28, 16, and 20, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. The burning building was surrounded by powerful streams of water, the leading hose being taken into the rear and sides through the alleyway on Thirteenth-street, and it was hoped that the flames would be confined to the building in which they had originated, and which was beyond human possibility of saving from destruction. But this hope proved vain. The flames extended to Frederick Grote's work-shop, and were spreading through that building. Chief Engineer Perley, whom the second alarm had brought from his quarters, at once realizing the danger to the surrounding property, ordered a third alarm to be sounded, and this was responded to by Engines Nos. 17, 11, and 24, and Hook and Ladder No. 12, from the centre part of the City. Engineers Bates, Brandon, Shay and Erlacher had by this time arrived, and a determined effort was now put forth to save the surrounding property. All the steamers on the ground were working to their utmost capacity, the water supply was very good, but the flames, fanned by the gale blowing from the north-west, defied all the efforts of the firemen, and despite their almost superhuman exertions, spread to the eastward and to the westward, until it was feared that the whole block of buildings would be consumed. On the east of the circus building, and immediately adjoining it, was a fine five-story brick and iron-front building, fronting on Fourteenth-street, and running for a considerable distance along the rear of the circus building. The rear of this building took fire, and in a very short time the flames had extended throughout the entire building. At the same time the flames had extended in a westerly direction, and set fire to the edifice adjoining known as Grace Chapel, an Episcopal Free Church, and both these buildings were soon completely enveloped in the flames and doomed to destruction. The flames were so hot and had gained such an impetus, that they leaped across the street and threatened to destroy the Academy of Music and Tammany Hall. Chief Perley telegraphed for engines No. 4, 13, 29, and 34, and Hook and Ladder No. 8, from the lower portion of the City. Two streams were directed against the side of the Academy of Music, and were kept there for several hours, and this alone prevented the Academy from taking fire. After the church was completely destroyed, nothing but the front and rear walls remaining to mark the spot where it had stood, the fire extended to the Lawrence homestead, situated on a little rise of ground immediately adjoining the church, and standing in about ten feet from the street. This house was occupied by Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Mr. A. R. Lawrence, the well-known lawyer. The roof of this building first took fire, and the rear portion of the house and the roof were destroyed. The occupants were compelled to remove in hot haste, and but very few articles of value were saved from the building. The roof of this building is surmounted by a dome, and as the fire had lodged among the rafters, a number of men belonging to Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 5 and 9 were sent up to the dome to cut out the fire with axes. While in this perilous position the flames completely surrounded them and cut off their escape. Chief Perley, observing their danger before even they themselves were aware of it, ordered the extension ladders to be raised against the front of the house. These reached to the ledge of the roof, and men were then sent up with short ladders, which they laid on the sloping roof until the dome was reached. The roof was covered with tin, and as slippery that the firemen were compelled to hold these uncovered ladders in position until their comrades, who were in great danger, had all made their escape down the ladders. This entailed great suffering on those who were on duty at the ladders, owing to the intense cold, and several of the men had their hands and ears frost-bitten. They, however, held on bravely until all their comrades had been rescued.

It was not until the day had dawned that the firemen had succeeded in subduing the flames. The circus was completely demolished, as were also Grote's fine building, and Grace Chapel. The Lawrence homestead was badly damaged, and several of the buildings on East Thirteenth-street were injured to a considerable extent.

During the progress of the fire the excitement in the neighborhood was intense, and, despite the piercing cold, thousands of spectators attracted by the glare of the fire, which could be seen for miles around, gathered about the scene of the conflagration. A large force of Police were also promptly on the spot, consisting of detachments from the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Seventeenth, Eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Ninth Precincts, all under the command of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct. A cordon of Police was stretched around the block in the centre of which the fire was burning, and Fourteenth-street from Thirteenth-street from Third to Fourth avenues were kept clear of all, except the firemen and those whose duties called them within the lines. In this way the firemen were not impeded or retarded in their arduous labors, and the idle spectators were kept beyond the range of danger. Among those early at the fire was President Hitchman, of the Fire Board, and Commissioners Shaler, Galway, and Blair. Finding that the firemen and Police were suffering intensely from the cold, President Hitchman ordered hot coffee to be served out to the men, at Gen. Funk's restaurant, in unlimited quantities. The cold was so intense that the water froze as it fell, and many of the firemen were so encased in ice when relieved from the pipe that they were unable to walk, and were carried by their comrades to the neighborne restaurants and laid before the hot stoves to thaw out. At the same time the heat from the fire was so intense that the firemen were several times driven away from the front of the building, and the blistered paint on the walls and doors of the Academy of Music and the broken panes of glass in the windows bear testimony to the intensity of the flames. To cap the climax of all these disadvantages, a gale was blowing at the time, and it is therefore greatly to the credit of the Fire Department that the flames were confined within bounds, and the cluster of buildings in the rear, used as carriage manufactories and filled with highly inflammable materials, were saved from destruction.

AFTER THE FIRE.

Those who were brave enough to bear the bitter north-east wind that whistled so fiercely through Irving-place and Fourteenth-street, and whose curiosity was strong enough to keep them in the vicinity of the fire from early morning until late in the afternoon, witnessed a striking scene. Viewed from Fourteenth-street, the fire had very much the appearance of a stage scene. Commencing somewhere in the theatre, the flames had eaten their way through Grace Chapel and into the Lawrence homestead. The end wall of the row of brown-stone tenement houses standing a few feet from Mr. Lawrence's house was untouched by the fire. The water from the engines had frozen as it fell on that wall, and formed one vast sheet of ice. Immediately adjoining this wall is the ponderous old-fashioned gates through which the stables of the Lawrence homestead are reached. Rising from behind the gate are two old trees. Yesterday their branches were bent down by the weight of icicles. About six feet back from the street stands the Lawrence homestead. It is an old-fashioned brick structure, three stories in height, with terrace in front, and approached by two flights of steps. A low iron railing runs round the feet of the terrace. Outside, the house, with the exception of the roof, was not much injured. A few of the windows were broken, but the blinds, inside, were drawn close. As the building had been literally delured with water, it supported from window-sill and cornice, thousands of glittering icicles. There was not a part of the front wall visible for the crystal covering. From the sidewalk, as the morning were on and the light became stronger the ruined walls of the church and factory began to show themselves against the grey sky, and here and there a fireman could be seen standing on a broken wall or leaning through a frameless window directing his hose on some portion of the adjoining buildings not yet quite out of danger. Much of that desolate look presented by the burnt and blackened walls of a building destroyed by fire was dispelled by the thick covering of ice that clung about the ruins. And then the hoarse but cheery cries of the firemen as they moved briskly about, and the noise kept up by the steamers lent animation to the scene.

Toward noon the strong rays of the sun commenced to thaw the ice, and the scene assumed another phase. From the eves and windows and wall of the Lawrence homestead, and from the pinnacles surmounting the church walls the dripping icicles sent down a perfect torrent of drops that in the bright sunlight sparkled like a shower of diamonds.

BARNUM'S SHOW AND ITS HISTORY.

The circus building was purchased from L. B. Lent by P. T. Barnum in August last, and since then nearly $70,000 has been expended in refitting it. It originally consisted of an amphitheatre, with benches surrounding the ring, but it was entirely remodeled, and orchestra seats, similar to those of the Academy, introduced, besides the erection of a balcony and gallery. The building was of wood-work, covered with corrugated iron, and covered five lots, and extended backward 110 feet. It was strengthened with iron girders and stays, and the front altered and raised. Mr. Barnum was associated with his son-in-law, S. H. Hurd, of the firm of Hurd & Miller, harness makers, No. 396 Broadway, W. C. Coup, and Dan. Costello. Hurd and Coup looked after the business affairs of the concern, while Dan. Costello acted as equestrian manager. During the last month the premises were inspected by Fire Marshal McSpedon, and he deeming them unsafe, suggested some alterations, but the management disregarded his advice. Had the fire broken out during a performance, an appalling loss of life must necessarily have resulted.

The loss cannot at present be accurately estimated, though the treasurer, S. H. Hurd, is of opinion that it cannot be far from $280,000, inasmuch as the natural history collection and curiosities were the finest ever brought together in this country. The animals burned were two white Polar bears, four giraffes, which cannot be replaced at any cost, two Bengal tigers, two Abyssinian lions, said to be the finest specimens possessed by any museum or menagerie, three sea lions, four antelopes of different species, one elephant, seven dromedaries, one ostrich, a den of snakes numbering five specimens, one leopard, one African eland, one yak, one chacura, one alpine goat or chamois, one llama, together with pelicans, apes, gorillas, and baloons. The happy family, composed of birds, monkeys, raccoons, cats, &c., shared the same fate as the rest of the quadrupeds. The giraffes house was $60,000, and, with the sea-lions, were the only specimens of the kind in the country. None of the horses were destroyed, as they happened to be stabled in Eleventh-street.

There were one hundred persons employed in the circus, the greater number in the arena department, and they sustained an entire loss of their wardrobes and property.

This is the third time Mr. Barnum has been burned out, his famous "American Museum," which stood on the present site of the *Herald* building, having been totally destroyed on the 13th of July, 1865, with its millions of curiosities. He immediately leased the old "Chinese Museum," Nos. 537, 539 and 541 Broadway, and reopened his theatre and menagerie with fresh attractions. It, too, was destroyed on the night of the 3d of March, 1868. The weather was bitterly cold, and some of the hydrants were so hard frozen that it was only with the greatest difficulty that streams of water could be brought to bear upon the burning building. Nothing was left but the walls. Becoming disgusted at this second reverse, Barnum organized a traveling circus and menagerie.

His loss on the present fire is covered by insurances in out of town companies, amounting to $80,000, but the particulars could not be obtained yesterday.

THE HISTORY OF GRACE MISSION CHAPEL.

The church destroyed was known as Grace Mission Chapel, and immediately adjoined the circus on the east side, having a frontage of forty-five feet on Fourteenth-street, and running backward to a depth of 100 feet. It had accommodation for 1,500 people, and usually had a full congregation, the seats being free to all. Externally it was of simple construction, without aiming at being ornamental. The entrance was by a large centre door, with two smaller ones at the sides, surmounted by a circular window of stained glass, which shed light upon the organ-loft and interior. The open space within was divided into nave and side-aisles, the latter being separated from the main portion of the floor by the pillars which supported the clere-story and roof; galleries at the sides, and, resting on the pillars, gave accommodation to many more than the capacity of the church would otherwise admit of. The church was mainly lighted from above, a good portion of the roof consisting of heavy plate glass, and this readily fell a prey to the flames. The woodwork and walls had been recently decorated, the interior was partly refurnished, and the Christmas trimmings had been put up by the lady members of the congregation.

Some fifteen years ago the corporation of Grace Church deemed it necessary to erect a chapel for the accommodation of the poor people on the east side of the City, and purchased a site at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue. On this a building was erected which remained in operation for several years, when it became desirable to move the church nearer to the present establishment. A private individual offered $56,000 for the ground on which the building had been erected, but the trustees rejected the offer, and disposed of it to the Church of the Incarnation at a less sum. Out of the proceeds of this sale some lots on Fourteenth-street were bought, a portion of the Murray estate, and on it, some twelve years ago, the present building was erected. It was styled the Church of the Redemption, and opened by the Rev. Dr. Dix, and ministered to by Rev. Robt. J. Dietzel, who administered its affairs with prudence and satisfaction for five or six years. At the end of this time a difficulty of some kind, the exact nature of which has not been explained, occurred between Mr. Dudiace and the trustees of the church, which led to his retirement. Rev. Dr. Seely was then elected to conduct the services from Sunday to Sunday for more than a year, when Rev. Walter Delafield was appointed to the living. In 1869 he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Mr. Kramer, by whom the mission was conducted in so vigorous a manner that it came to be looked upon as the most important in the City. Under his pastoral charge the title of the church was changed to that of Grace Mission Chapel. In the fire which has just destroyed it many objects of rare intrinsic value were lost, which cannot be replaced. Mr. Kramer personally lost a valuable library, his clerical wardrobe, and one hundred manuscript sermons, which had never been preached, and which were the products of much careful study and elaboration. The church had been the meeting place for all the benevolent societies of Grace parish, numbering among them St. Luke's Association, the Ladies' Missionary Relief Association, Ladies' Association for the Employment of Poor Women, and many others equally praiseworthy. Each had a closet or case, in which were stored the objects which they were accustomed to distribute to the indigent, and in the destruction of the church, of course, all disappeared. Fortunately, however, during the past week liberal gifts of Christmas presents had been given away, so that the poor will not at once feel the inconvenience which the disturbance of these friendly sources of supply would otherwise cause. The old organ case, a rare specimen of antique carving, and valuable for its historic associations, was entirely destroyed. It had been built in Holland for the Old Middle Dutch Church, at present frame located into the General Post-office, and at a day when it was not possible to produce an extraordinary piece of furniture on this side of the ocean. Many years ago it was removed to Dr. Osgood's Church, on Broadway, subsequently purchased by A. T. Stewart and changed into the New-York Theatre. When the Mission Chapel was built, it was presented by Mr. Stewart to the trustees, and by them a cheap but good organ was placed within it. The material was of mahogany, brown and ornamented by age, and the fanciful resemblance which the solemn looking pipes, one time bore to the pipes and reeds of an organ had long vanished. It was much cherished by the members of the congregation, who imagined they could occasionally divine some meaning from the quaint old figures traced upon it.

The destruction of the church was not altogether a surprise to the present managers, and had been to a great extent provided for. As soon as it became known that Barnum had rented the circus, Mr. Kramer consulted with the trustees, and advised, in consequence of the increased risk by proximity to the notorious showman, that additional insurance should be effected. This was done without delay, and an insurance of $60,000, fully sufficient to rebuild the church, effected in different companies. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

The regular services of the church will be held at Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth-street, today, and on Friday night the Christmas-tree Festival of the Sunday-school will take place at St. Mark's Church, which has been offered for the purpose by the pastor, Dr. Rylance.

GROTE'S BUILDING.

The structure known as Grote's Building, No. 134 East Fourteenth-street, was erected in 1871 by F. Grote & Co., nurserymen and dealers in ivory goods. It was completed in March, and was occupied by the owners in April last. It was five stories in height, built in a very substantial manner of brick, with a handsome iron front. It had a frontage of twenty-five feet on Fourteenth-street, and ran back toward Thirteenth-street 100 feet, with an L in the rear running along the rear of the circus-building for about fifty feet. The building, which was filled with costly goods and machinery, and the contents, were totally destroyed. The building was valued at $80,000. Mr. Grote, Jr., a son of the principal partner in the firm, states that the stock on the premises could not be replaced for less than $200,000, and the machinery was valued at $75,000, thus making the loss of the firm $405,000. The property was insured for $145,000, in various City and out-of-town companies, but owing to the policies being in the safe, which is buried beneath the ruins of the building, the names of the companies could not be ascertained. Grote & Co. occupied the basement and third floor of the main building and the whole of the rear building. The second floor of the main building was occupied by C. C. Reed & Co., dealers in varnishes and Japans, as an office and sales-room. Their loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance unknown. The fourth floor was occupied by Jackson & Co., fringe manufacturers; loss estimated at $9,000; and to be partially insured. The fifth floor was occupied by C. Reinwarth & Co., manufacturers of piano strings; loss $10,000.

The building, No. 112 East Fourteenth-street, occupied by Ihne & Son., piano manufacturers, was damaged slightly by water.

The damage to the Lawrence homestead is estimated at $5,000, and the furniture and household effects $5,000. The building is insured for $6,500, and the furniture for $10,000.

The damage to the Academy of Music will not exceed $300.

The fire extended to the rear of the carriage factory of Miner & Stevens, No. 115 to No. 121 East Thirteenth-street. A work-shop in the rear was completely gutted. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The carriage factory of M. Curley, adjoining the above-named building, was slightly damaged by water.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it appeared most probable that it was caused by the heating apparatus in the back part of the building. The place was deemed unsafe, as will be evidenced by the following:

Extract from Fire-Marshal McSpedon's Report for the month of November:

"We have also commenced a thorough examination of all the various places of amusements in the City, and the Circus, in Fourteenth-street, is found to be in a dangerous condition, as regards fire, to Barnum's Museum and Menagerie, on Fourteenth-street. An examination of this place was made on the 24th of November, the danger pointed out, and orders given to make it safe. On the 30th of November the premises were re-examined, and found to be in the same condition as before, and the manager expressed his belief that the place was safe. Orders were again issued to make the necessary alterations. In its present condition I deem it unsafe for the public, and dangerous to the surrounding property."

THE FIRE-MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon, late yesterday afternoon, commenced an investigation and took the following testimony:

Robert Tilson, being sworn, testified: I live at No. 240 East Fourteenth-street, am engineer and gasman at Barnum's Museum; have been employed there five or six weeks; have no certificate or license as engineer; applied for a license last week: use one of Baker & Smith's heaters, low pressure, carrying from three to five pounds of steam; the inspector did not think it was necessary to have an engineer for one of their heaters; Baker & Smith's men did the steam fitting; had no fire in the place except under this heater; I was on duty from eight A. M. to ten or eleven P. M.; I always shut off the gas at three meters before leaving, one meter supplying the burners in the menagerie was left on, and 286 lights were kept burning all night; I banked my fire always before leaving; the top of the boiler was covered with several layers of brick, and the distance between the top of the brick and the floor beams above is eighteen inches; I should think the boiler-room was about 9 feet by 15 feet, and the boiler took up a space of about 5 feet by 5½ feet, including the brick-work; it was inclosed with brick; the floor was brick and the walls were brick, the only wood being the floor beams above; I left last night at about eleven o'clock; left everything in the usual condition; the boiler supplied steam to heat the entire building; I left fire enough to keep steam up all night, and the watchman used to put on coal about six o'clock in the morning to keep the steam up until I came; I was present when Officer Mooney, of the Fire-Marshal's office, examined the building and pronounced it unsafe; he spoke particularly of the steam-pipe leading from the boiler, and on the floor above the boiler-room, and about twelve feet from the boiler; this pipe was two and a half inches in diameter, and was laid alongside of a stanchion beam; it touched it for a distance of eight or ten inches; this beam has been since cut away so that the space between it and the pipe was three and a half inches, and a piece of half-inch pipe was placed between the steam-pipe and the beam, open at both ends to allow the air to pass through; this was done by direction of an insurance surveyor; we never had steam on in those pipes which touched the upholstering and ran under the seats; it was warm enough there when the gas was lighted; the seats in the dress circle, where the pipes came down from the top floor and passed through the seats, were all cut away, leaving an open space of from two and a half to three inches; where the pipes touched the beams on the gallery, we cut out behind them, put on iron hooks to support the pipes, and put a piece of tin on the beam; there was no place in the building, to my knowledge, where the pipes were nearer than an inch or an inch and three-quarters from the wood-work; there is a watchman on duty in the place at night; his name is Nelson; I have known him nearly two years; he has been with Barnum's company for nearly three years; they consider him a careful and trustworthy man; there were other men in the building at night; don't know how many; they remained there to take care of the animals; there were thirty or forty buckets of water standing on the top of the cages, and three hydrant attachments in the place with inch hose attached; I think about twenty feet of hose to each hydrant; there were no other facilities for extinguishing fires; I have talked with some of the men who were in the building at the time of the fire; they say it started in the back part of the building; they could not tell where exactly, because the place was so full of smoke; the boiler was located in the back part of the building; used no oil in the building to my knowledge; the gas-fitting was done by a man named James Watson, corner of Crosby and Grand; it was about seven o'clock this morning, when I talked with the men who were in the place at the time of the fire; I have not seen them since, and don't know where they are.

Alphonse L. Osbanks testified: I am watchman for Frederick Grote & Co., No. 114 East Fourteenth-street; I smelled smoke while going through the building; it smelled like straw burning; this was about one quarter past three; then was then on the main floor near Fourteenth-street; I searched the entire building, including the stable, to see if there was any fire there, and finally saw smoke coming into the shop through a window on the east side of the building, just above the roof of the museum; this window was quite a distance above the floor, and was reached by a ladder; I ascended the ladder, and through the crack in the shutter I saw fire coming up through the roof of the museum in the vicinity of where the heating apparatus was located; I then went to the front door and cried out "Fire!" I was there at once from the direction of Seventh-avenue, and another charged with having set fire to the premises of the 8th of July, 1863, and fire to the Hatch factory of John Leary, No. 427 West Fifty-second-street, by which Leahr sustained a loss of $300, having no insurance on the premises. Riebel was locked up to await examination by the Fire-Marshal.

In Second-Avenue.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the basement of premises No. 123 Second-avenue, caused by the explosion of a kitchen range. Damage, $50; fully insured. Fortunately no person was injured.

In Second-Avenue.

At 5½ P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the liquor-store of Thomas Masterson, No. 221 Second-avenue, caused by a gas-pipe bursting. Damage, $150.

In Third-Avenue.

At 6:40 last night some goods in the show-window of Mrs. Hartman's hair-goods store, No. 1,441 Third-avenue, took fire, causing $200 damage.

In Ninth-Avenue.

At 7:40 P. M. a slight fire occurred in the basement of No. 807 Ninth-avenue, occupied by Wm. H. K. Meeker as a store-room for drugs. Damage trifling.

The Late Fire in Jersey City.

The walls of the High School building on Bay-street, Jersey City, burned on Monday night, still stand, and seem in perfect condition. If the walls are as strong as they are believed to be, the loss will not be more than $20,000. The insurance amounts to $29,500, of which amount $25,000 is on the building, which cost $90,000, and $4,500 on the furniture. Of the former, $15,000 is insured in the State Insurance Company, which had reinsured $10,000 of their risk. The insurance of $4,500 is in the Hudson County Insurance Company, and will cover the loss on furniture.

The Fire Danger—Philadelphia Inaugurating Reforms in Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The Law Committee of the Councils have agreed to present an ordinance to the Councils, making it unlawful in the city limits to build cornices of combustible material; and all cornices, or other constructions for connecting roofs and walls, or inclosing point connections, are to be made of brick or other incombustible material. Roofs are to be constructed of slate or metal, and Manasards on buildings over thirty-five feet high are to be made, in all parts, of similar materials.

[Advertisement.]

A—A HOLIDAY HAT—KNOX'S.
A Calling HAT—KNOX'S.
A Theatre HAT—KNOX'S.
A Dress HAT—KNOX'S.
KNOX has anticipated all the "unspoken desires" of the fashionable world in his production. The HOLIDAY HAT at No. 212 Broadway, and Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Mauger, Mr. Mrs. Manners and child, Mr. Alexandre, Mr. Duchatel, Mr. Becoulon, Dr. and Mrs. Colden, Mr. Mauger, Miss Zane, Mr. Lapice, Mr. Zavino, Mr. Maffei, Mr. Laurence, Mr. Serrano, Mr. and Mrs. Weil and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Regaldi, Mrs. and Miss Henry, Mrs. and Miss Froment, Mr. Froment, Mr. Rapp, Mrs. Seminario y Vascones, Faure Nicolay, Mr. Sébille, Mrs. Marchand, Mr. Dotty, Miss Casson, Miss Levy, Mr. Block, Messrs. L. and F. Fels, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Kaulenson, Miss Leantime, Mrs. Lavigne, Mrs. Adam and child, Mr. and Mrs. Guenitz, Mr. and Mrs. Licon, Mr. and Mrs. Licon and child, Mr. Brandicourt, Mr. Wal, Miss Martha, Mrs. Roach and 2 children, Mr. Souriot, Mr. Willaume, Mr. E. Willaume, Mr. Mora, Mr. and Mrs. Ceballos, Mr. Doell, Mr. Levy.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon rises...3:39
Sandy Hook..3:18 | Gov. Island..4:07 | Hell Gate....5:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Abyssinia, Harris, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyandotte, Ludlam, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Paulia, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ashland, Moore, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Quebec, (Br.,) Cowes, Falmouth, for orders, Snow & Burgess; Calliope, (Br.,) Tusker, Falmouth, for orders, Snow & Burgess; City of Quebec, (Br.,) Birnie, London, &c.; R. P. Buck & Co.; Sirius, (Ger.,) Renges, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Barks Maria, (Greek,) Granada, Falmouth, James E. Ward & Co.; Hylton Castle, (Br.,) Scott, London, E. W. Corlies & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Clenfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Tucker, Jr., Buenos Ayres, J. Norton & Sons.

Brig Gunding Star, (Br.,) Freethey, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schrs. Hattie E. Smith, Brown, Mayagues, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Charlie Stedman, McFadden, Corpus Christi, H. E. Sprague; Dec. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to P. Lowden.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to H. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Read, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Varuna, (of Liverpool,) Kerr, Liverpool 42 ds. with mdse. to Sweetland & Co. Took the southern passage, and had strong westerly winds the first and latter part of the passage.

Bark Jacobsen, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Briddlesboro 54 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence 6 ds., with strong westerly winds.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Vidjaeen, (Nor.,) Frodesen, Shields 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras; from thence 9 ds., with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Aberystwith,) Davis, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Crossed the equator Nov. 25, in lon. 27 20. Had moderate weather to lon. 60 W.; from thence strong, variable gales. Dec. 1, David Roberts, seaman, a native of Cowes, Eng., aged 17 years, died of fever, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Aux Cayes 15 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Young, Smith & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. winds; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Antelope, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Winter, Demerara 28 ds., with old iron to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to D. Lewis & Son.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Bay Island, Hon., 18 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Jos. Enecs—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Antelope, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, Waterman, Providence.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. W. D. Marvell, Perry, Providence.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Blakely, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. G. Davis, Hatch, New-Haven.

BELOW—Brig Hunter, (Br.,) Wilson, from Tampico, Mexico, by pilot-boat James G. Bennett No. 6.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., fresh, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Arr., steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Wm. Crane, from Norfolk.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.—Arr., schr. A. R. Butler, from Boston.

Sld. ship A. H. Lorett, for Liverpool; brig Gambia, for Bucksville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24.—Arr. steam-ships Manhattan, from New-York; Virginia, from Philadelphia; Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. Louisa Wilson, from Wilmington, Del.

Sld. steam-ship James Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 24.—Arr. bark England's Rose, from Santos, for orders; brig Bathenope, from Pernambuco, for orders.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 24.—A British steamer, supposed to be the Lady Lyell, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, and thirty outward-bound vessels, are in this harbor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 23.—Arr., steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York; barks Jovin Benarice, from Cienfuegos; Flower of the Forest, from Liverpool; brig Morancy, from Liverpool; schrs. F. Heyer, from Wood's Hole; Burdett Hart, from New-York.

Sld., ship John Mann, for Liverpool; schr. Eagle, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—Arr. here today steam-ships America, from Baltimore, and San Salvador, from New-York; barks Johanna Maria, and Jupiter, from Bremen; John Black, from Key West; Algeria, from Hamburg; brigs Antorneta and Rosalia, from Havana; Messina, from St. Thomas; J. W. Spencer, from Boston; schrs. Mary & Elisa, from Picton; Mary Bennett, from Newport; Arewinda Hall, from Portland; Daniel Pioson, from Portland; Howard, from Boston; John Middleton, Jr., and Bessie Black, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ship Chas. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; barks Alice Cooper and Angelos, for Liverpool; brig Ida L. Ray, for Bilboa; schr. Eclipse, for New-York.

Sld. steamer Virgo, for New-York, and schr. Eagle, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 23.—Arr. schrs. Name Gulian, Philadelphia, for Boston; Convoy, Elizabethport, for Salem; Braunhall, do., for Portland; Annie Lee, Camden, Portland, for New-York. Sld. bark John F. Pearson; brig Humming Bird; schr. Lottie Bell. Wind at 10 A. M., South-west; snowing.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 24.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Brooks, from New-York Dec. 14, and the Williams and Guion line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Morgan, from New-York Dec. 11, both for Liverpool, arrived here last night, the former at 7 o'clock, and the latter at 11 o'clock.

HAVRE, Dec. 24.—The Baltic Lloyds steam-ship Thorwaldsen, from Stettin, for New-York via Havre, sld. hence at 10 o'clock this morning.

Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 24.—Passed in for Baltimore brig Echo, for Demerara; she came into collision and sunk a vessel, whose name has not been reported, on the 20th off Hatteras. The Captain was drowned and the crew taken off. The Echo lost bowsprit and fore and mainto'gmast and gear.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—The steamer Red Sea, from Liverpool, and bound for New-York, Dec. 13, at 4 P. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamer Huntsville, which was here to, and appeared to be in a disabled condition.

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BALL, BLACK & CO.,

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A Large Discount on all Goods.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

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The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

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Ten Pianos Every Day.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

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Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale